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** ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Second Zuider Zee Barrier To Reclaim 120,000 Acres For Farms of Netherlands

Northwestern Section of 50,000 Acres Is Now Yielding Harvests

Colony Villages Built Rapidly

New Soil Needed to Offset Withdrawals for Towns, Canals and Harbors

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM — Initial work on the second of the four projected polders—areas of low land reclaimed by dikes—in the former Zuider Zee is under way.

Tenders are to be received on April 29 for the construction of a workharbor on the small island of Urk.

The area now being drained is the northeast polder. The embankment and the draining of the entrapped sea water are to be completed in five years. The sea bottom then will add another 120,000 acres of fertile ground to the Netherlands' arable land. The cost of reclaiming this portion of land is estimated at roughly 125,000,000 florins ($83,500,000) or $700 an acre. In another 10 years, then, waving grain is to grow on another section of the bottom of the erstwhile Zuider Zee.

Huge Barring Dam

The first stage was the draining of the northwest polder, measuring 50,000 acres, and after that, the construction of the huge barring dam across the Zuider Zee from the province North Holland to the province Friesland. The northwest polder, which was drained in 1930, is now yielding abundant crops. Farms and villages of "colonists" in the newly won land have sprung up everywhere.

The cost of draining this polder, preparing the soil and other work has been approximately $50,000,000 or $1000 per acre. But this was real, hardy pioneer work. The enclosing dam had to be constructed in the open, tempestuous seas, which caused enormous difficulties. But after that, the barring dam, enclosing the Zuider Zee, was completed at a cost of some $80,000,000 which makes the work on the other designed polders much easier.

Unemployment Relief

The expenditure for the draining of the second polder is fully justified, the Government declared recently with a view to unemployment relief and also to the raising of the economic resources of the country. One can get some idea of the enormous task if it is realized that the soil has to be made suitable for cultivation and habitation, farms and villages have to be built, canals, ditches, bridges, locks and sluices, pumping stations and other buildings have to be constructed.

In the relatively small northwest polder of 50,000 acres, besides the construction of roads, feeding drains have been excavated with a total length of about 750 miles, and ditches with a total length of about 25,000 miles, which is equal to the circumference of the earth.

300,000 Acres Reclaimed

Under normal conditions of international trade there is a shortage of arable land in the Netherlands. The total area of waste lands in this country amounts to 1,150,000 acres. But a large part of this is totally unfit for cultivation and will have to be afforested. Even an intense fallowing of the remaining lands could not meet the demand of arable land of the farmers of the lighter soils.

The Netherlands have always had a special liking for embanking and reclaiming some of the water patches which are so liberally scattered over this small country. Since 1846, about 300,000 acres have thus been reclaimed, including the northwest polder under the Zuider Zee reclaiming plan.

Increase in Arable Land

The fallowing of waste land has yielded an increase of arable land of about 800,000 acres, so that during the last century the total increase of cultivable land has been more than 1,100,000 acres, giving an average of 10,000 acres a year.

As the extension of towns, construction of roads, canals and harbors is withdrawing soil from cultivation at a rate of 6000 acres a year, there is only a balance of 4000 acres for the increase, while the population is growing fast. So the reclaiming of the Zuider Zee is held to be also justified from a purely economic point of view.

Highway Built on Dam

When at some distant date all four designed polders are completed, 550,000 acres will have been reclaimed since 1930, which is 7 per cent of the total and 10 per cent of the arable area of the Netherlands.

After the completion of the whole draining plan, the Yssel Lake will be 270,000 acres.

The dam has a concrete road for fast traffic, a cyclists' path, a path for pedestrians and space for a railway track. The railway is not yet constructed, because the dam must be allowed to set somewhat longer.

North Sea
Netherlands
YSSEL-LAKE
KEY
North West Polder (50,000 acres) now in Cultivation.
North East Polder (120,000 acres) draining works now started.
South West and South East Polders (365,000 acres) designed.
Barring dam, enclosing Zuiderzee, now called Yssel-Lake, length 20 miles width 330 ft., Cost of Construction nearly $80,000,000

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Steps in Reclamation

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Women Demand Civil Service For Postmasterships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A direct demand that Speaker Joseph W. Byrns of Tennessee use his influence in the House to obtain an early vote on the Ramspeck Civil Service Reform Bill, putting first, second and third-class postmasters under the merit system was made in a letter published today by the National League of Women Voters.

Demanding that the civil service bill be not pigeonholed, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, vice-president and legislative chairman, declared the measure deserved the support of all sincere advocates of the merit principle regardless of party affiliations.

The Ramspeck bill has been endorsed by President Roosevelt and James A. Farley, Postmaster General.

Rep. Robert Ramspeck (D) of Georgia, author of the bill, and

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Guatemala Offers Proposal For All-American Alliance

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WASHINGTON, April 10—A concert of American nations, pledged to mutual assistance in case of foreign aggression, has been proposed to President Roosevelt by Gen. Jorges Ubico, President of Guatemala.

The plan, presented for consideration by the all-American peace conference, to be held this summer at Buenos Aires, in effect would call upon all the nations of Central and South America for their adherence to the Monroe Doctrine.

To preserve peace among the American nations themselves, the Guatemalan Chief Executive suggested a permanent court of inter-American justice, modeled generally after the World Court at The Hague, with jurisdiction to settle by arbitration all disputes among them.

Suggested Covenant

President Ubico's proposals were submitted in the form of a suggested draft covenant, included in his formal acceptance of President Roosevelt's invitation to the conference. They first must be approved by the conference agenda committee before they can become a part of the program.

He advocated a general treaty of "solidarity and mutual co-operation." It would be an organic system of inter-American legislation designed to maintain peace, promote commerce, advance the development of communications and contribute to the cultural and social welfare of the respective countries.

Basis of Treaty

Such a treaty would be based on the doctrine that common continental interests exist among the American republics "and that those interests require them to maintain a solidarity of principles fundamental to their existence as members of the international American community."

The proposed mutal assistance clause says:

"Considering interventions or aggressions by any foreign power against any of them a danger to the integrity and sovereignty of the nations of this continent, they obligate themselves to place all their resources in defense of the rights of the injured party."

For Mutual Co-operation

The succeeding article would proclaim that the "mutual co-operation herein pledged constitutes in itself an association of the American republics, with sufficient powers for the maintenance inviolate of American rights and interests."

Señor Don Adrian Recinos, Guatemalan Minister to Washington, explained that acceptance of this provision by the other nations would constitute multilateral adherence to the Monroe Doctrine, now a fundamental principle of United States foreign policy.

By proclaiming the doctrine, President Monroe delivered a warning to powers outside the Western Hemisphere to "keep hands off" the nations in the American Continent.

Hopes to Ease Tension

Hitherto, some resentment has been manifested by some Latin-American governments because it was felt that the United States had assumed through the doctrine to act as the guardian of the New World.

President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" policy is designed primarily to remove any such feeling.

President Ubico's suggested draft would authorize the creation of a "permanent court of inter-American justice with jurisdiction to settle whatever conflicts may arise among the signatory republics." The organization procedure and rules to govern the court would be formulated by a separate convention.

Senate Favors Lightening Up Million Farms

Passes 10-Year Electric Program Bill Already Enacted by House

Allots $410,000,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A 10-year program for electrification of 1,000,000 farms throughout the United States where the coal-oil lamp still flickers at night received the official indorsement of the House of Representatives here yesterday. The Senate previously passed a companion measure. Differences will be adjusted in conference.

Only perfunctory opposition was presented by the Republican minority to the measure which transforms a temporary Roosevelt New Deal agency into a permanent federal establishment with a total allotment of $410,000,000. Money is to be provided by the RFC—$50,000,000 in the first year and $40,000,000 each year thereafter for nine years. Republican protests did not even go to the point of demanding a record vote.

Two Types of Loans

The funds will be at the disposal of the Rural Electrification Administration which is authorized to make two types of loans—one to stimulate production and distribution of electric power and the other to aid farmers in acquiring devices which use electric power.

Under the first type of loan authorization the REA may provide the money for construction both of generating plants and transmission lines to serve rural areas not now receiving central station service. Loans may be made to private individuals or corporations or to public bodies, municipalities, etc. In the past, REA has made its choice between public and private development according to the type which already is dominant in each particular area.

Has Kept Neutral

It has disclaimed any interest in the public versus private ownership controversy and has attempted to achieve a neutral position.

The original bill introduced by Senator George W. Norris (R) of Nebraska proposed an appropriation of $1,000,000,000. The Senate cut the figure down to $420,000,000 and the House reduced it by another $10,000,000. It is estimated that there are 6,800,000 farms in the United States. Of these only 800,000 are receiving central station electric service. The funds provided in the House bill should carry service to 1,000,000 more farm homes.

Meiji's Biography—260 Volumes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The official biography of Japan's great Emperor Meiji, to which the author, Count Kentaro Kaneko, devoted 18 years of his life, probably establishes a world record for length. It is in 260 volumes; and, although these are of Japanese style and therefore shorter than the average American or European book, they contain many thousands of pages.

A "short, popular" edition of Count Kaneko's work is being prepared and will consist of two volumes of about 500 pages each. It is expected that this abridged biography will be translated into English and other foreign languages.

Count Kaneko is the sole survivor of the committee that compiled the Japanese Constitution, which was promulgated in 1889. He is a graduate of Harvard University and counts many prominent Americans, including the late Theodore Roosevelt, among his friends. When he received an Imperial command from Emperor Talsho, son of Meiji, to write the biography, it was to Mr. Roosevelt that Count Kaneko turned for advice.

The Japanese tradition, in writing the lives of Emperors, was to set down every detail of court life, omitting no garden party or audience, but without comment or interpretation. Count Kaneko felt that this tradition would scarcely be suitable for the description of the life of the Emperor whose name is inseparably associated with the modernization of Japan and with many extremely important events, such as the wars with China and Russia, the abolition of extraterritoriality, the destruction of feudalism, the complete reorganization of education and industry, trade and finance. He searched for models in biographies of American Presidents and European statesmen, but hesitated as to whether he should disregard entirely the precedents set by earlier Japanese Court biographers. Turning to Mr. Roosevelt for advice, he received the following encouraging answer:

"My dear Viscount, instead of taking another book as a model, why don't you deliberately start to write the model life yourself? I seriously believe you can do it."

The final product of Count Kaneko's prolonged research in the imperial archives and in other sources of firsthand information represents a compromise between Japanese and Western styles in biography. Much of the meticulous detail of the Japanese medieval chroniclers is there; the foreign student of Japanese history who has access to Count Kaneko's monumental work will have little difficulty in reconstructing the precise chronology of events. At the same time there are long expository passages which reflect the influence of western models. The 260 volumes constitute more than a life of the Emperor Meiji; they represent also a history of the Restoration era, as seen by a veteran statesman who took an active part in many of the events which he described.

Italy Scorns Geneva Move In New Drive

Annihilation of Ethiopian Army Planned by Duce and Badoglio

Peace Hope Dimmed

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GENEVA, April 10—The League of Nations Conciliation Committee of Thirteen adjourned today until next Thursday after encountering apparent failure in its drive for a quick Italo-Ethiopian peace.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, April 10—A telegram from Gen. Pietro Badoglio to Premier Benito Mussolini and an editorial in today's Popolo d'Italia, Il Duce's own newspaper, confirm that both the Italian high command in East Africa and the central government in Rome are determined not to cease the hostilities against Ethiopia until the armed forces of the Negus have been annihilated.

It is evident that the task of conciliation undertaken by the League's Committee of Thirteen is almost hopeless, since Italy does not seem disposed to suspend hostilities before defeating the enemy in the field.

Ethiopians Blamed Again

Just as the first order of general mobilization given by the Ethiopian Emperor last September was according to the official Italian explanation the immediate cause of the war with Ethiopia, so the fresh mobilization of Ethiopian forces now ordered by Emperor Haile Selassie is regarded here as a new provocation which justifies further prosecution of the war.

It cannot be said, therefore, that the end of the war is in sight.

On the other hand, the opinion is freely expressed in the Fascist press that the desire of the British Foreign Secretary that hostilities should be suspended pending negotiations for a peace settlement is nothing but a maneuver to enable Ethiopia to reorganize her scattered armies.

Suspicions

Whatever Britain and Geneva do is looked upon with great suspicion here, the idea being that British policy, under cover of humanitarian principles, is in reality directed against Italy.

The same rumors of imminent trouble between Britain and Italy which were so frequent in September and October last are again heard with increasing and disquieting insistence.

The outlook remains distinctly pessimistic as far as Anglo-Italian relations are concerned.

League Conciliation Committee Inviting Duce to Talk Terms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, April 10—After a long discussion the League's Committee of Thirteen on conciliation today decided to ask the Italian delegation to have a conversation next Tuesday with the chairman of the committee, Salvador de Madariaga, at Geneva. The plan is to have Señor de Madariaga then report back to his committee on Thursday.

Augusto de Vasconcellos, chairman of the Committee of Eighteen on Sanctions, is empowered to convoke a meeting of his group for Friday, if considered necessary. This is taken as an implied threat of added sanctions against Italy if the peace efforts fail.

Thus the double policy of conciliation and sanctions continues.

Hope For Negotiations

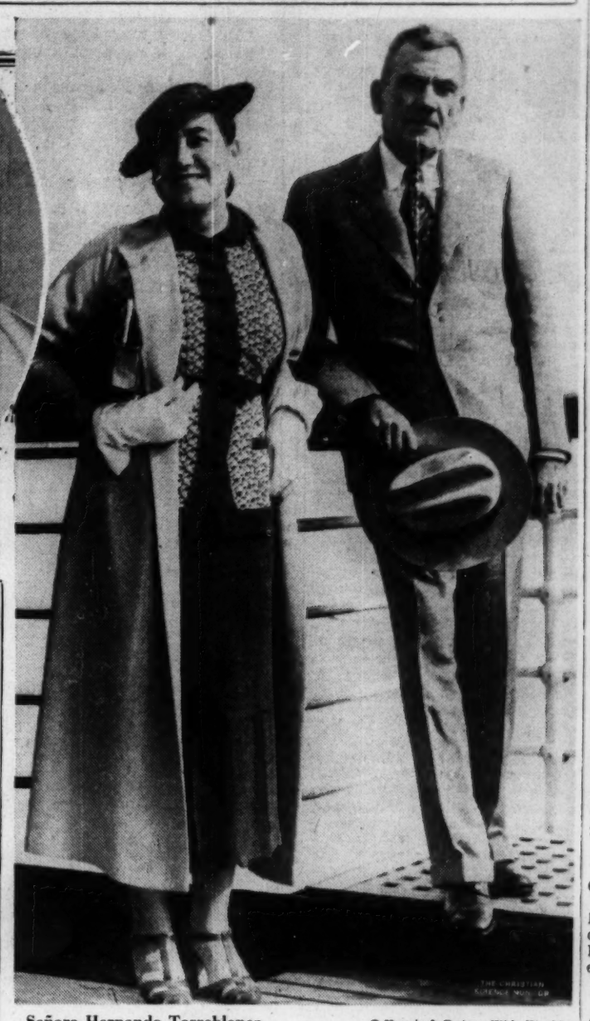
There is, however, some hope of negotiations which will bring the African war to an end.

There are undoubtedly difficulties to be overcome before peace nego-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

Mexican 'Strong Men' Deported to U. S.

Luis Morones
Exiled Former Minister of Labor and One-Time Leader of Organized Labor in Mexico



Señora Hernando Torreblanca
Daughter of General Calles, With Whom the Former President Will Live in San Diego, Calif.

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Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles
Ousted "Strong Man" of Mexico

Russians Charge Blockading Of Tokyo Embassy

MOSCOW, April 10 (AP)—Relations between Soviet Russia and Japan have been aggravated further, an official Soviet statement said today by a "veritable blockade" against the Soviet Embassy in Tokyo.

All Japanese employees of the Soviet Embassy have been arrested, the statement said, on the grounds that an espionage nest had been uncovered in the Embassy.

Press Office Invaded

The statement was published in the newspaper Izvesta, official government organ, which referred to an alleged intrusion into the offices of the official Soviet news agency Tass at Tokyo yesterday as a step in a plan fostered by "military Fascist circles" to create Japanese-Soviet tension.

A Tass dispatch said its Tokyo office was invaded by four Japanese who ordered the correspondent to leave the country, in the name "of the Japanese people."

Gendun at Moscow

The dispatch said the correspondent called police, who persuaded the intruders to leave the building after announcing they would return for the correspondent's answer.

"Evidently the provocations on the frontiers of Outer Mongolia and the U. S. S. R. are insufficient for adventuristic, military elements," the Izvestia statement said.

"They are striving to supplement them by actions against our embassy and our workers in Japan."

Former Premier Gendun of the Outer Mongolian Republic, who was granted an indefinite leave of absence from his post March 27, arrived in Moscow today accompanied by his family and several assistants.

TOKYO, April 10 (AP)—The Manchoukuan Foreign Office was reported by the Hsinking correspondent of the Domei (Japanese) News Agency today to have sent a note to the Russian Government expressing "deep regret over the provocative attitude assumed recently by Soviet frontier guards against the forces of Japan and Manchoukuo."

Specifically, the protest concerned the clash yesterday at Suifenho, 110 miles north-northwest of Vladivostok, in which a Japanese lieutenant was reported killed, with five of his command missing.

Dog Witnesses Bark In Hungarian Cases Over Luxury Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SZEGED, Hungary — The dogs here have had their day. A whole pack of them were haled before the district court to serve as witnesses in a series of lawsuits brought against 522 of their owners by the Mayor. The masters were charged with having made wrong statements to obtain a lower tax rate.

There is a great difference here between the taxes assessed for mere house or watch dogs and those assessed on pets. These latter are considered luxuries and require luxury taxes. Accordingly, everybody tries to present his canine companion as an indispensable guardian, terrifying of mien and vigilant of disposition.

The judge was inclined to classify every dog as a "luxury" unless the contrary could be proved by the owner or the animal itself. He knew very well that funny tricks would be applied to make spaniels, greyhounds and similar species act like bloodhounds and police dogs, so he was on his guard.

The court concluded its sitting amid general pandemonium and the dogs bid the keeper of the law a ferocious farewell. Their lawyers unanimously declared they would defend the honor of their charges before a higher court.

German Antinoise League Backs Soundproof Houses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The foundation of a "silentarium," or house built of materials which exclude noise was recently laid at Bad Blankenburg, in Thuringia.

This, it is said, is only the first of a number of such houses which are to be built in this locality with the co-operation of the German Anti-Noise League.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Friday, April 10

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Fends Off Negotiations

Geneva—"The British Government has not been influenced nor does it intend to be influenced by external considerations of what might be happening in other parts of the world."

This was the statement of Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, to the League of Nations Committee of Thirteen, convened in Geneva since Wednesday to work for a speedy end to the Italo-Ethiopian war. This declaration, coupled with England's insistent pressure for cessation of hostilities or the application of more severe sanctions deviates sharply from predictions that Britian would be induced by the Rhineland crisis to close a deal with Italy.

Business Done

The committee adjourned until Thursday of next week after two days of activity. It had taken three concrete steps. It voted to send an urgent request to Italy and Ethiopia to refrain from the use of poison gas. It refused the request of Il Duce to send Salvador de Madariaga, President of the Committee, to Rome after Easter for intimate, unilateral peace talks. It decided, instead, to encourage conversations between de Madariaga and the Italian delegation here in Geneva.

How the Powers Stand

The week's negotiations ended with Italy plainly fencing for time, reluctant to accede to Britain's demand that it cease hostilities, while its flying column is virtually set on the road to Addis Ababa.

Britain closed the week's negotiations after a strong diplomatic campaign to elicit from the League's committee condemnation of Italy for use of poison gas and a resumption of the sanction drive if Italy does not agree to stop hostilities next week.

France as Brakeman

France, with most of its eggs in the Locarno basket sought to apply the brakes to British severity. Pierre Etienne Flandin, French Foreign Minister, throughout Wednesday and Thursday would meet Mr. Eden's demand for cessation of hostilities with a demand that sanctions against Italy cease; he would meet charges that Italy was using poison gas, with countercharges that Ethiopia was using dumdum bullets. France was obviously impatient that Italy should be swiftly moilified and brought over into the Locarno deliberations that were proceeding side by side with those of the committee.

Italy Not Reassuring

Italy's diplomatic utterances during the week have not been reassuring to the conciliatory aims of the committee. On Wednesday, the very day that the committee convened, Il Duce told his ministers that Italy would deem its East African colonies secure only after the complete annihilation of the Ethiopian military forces.

Progress of War Provides Explanation

Italian intransigence may be explained in part by the recent brilliant successes of Fascist troops in Ethiopia, successes so great that many commentators doubt if Italy could be induced to accept even concessions so generous as those of the Hoare-Laval Peace Plan.

During a week mainly occupied with desultory bombings and mopping-up activities, the Fascists have pushed 10 miles further south and their faces are turned toward Addis Ababa.

Zeppelin—Completes Voyage Home

Friedrichshafen, Ger.— After hours of uncertainty, Germany's new Zeppelin, the Hindenburg, which had been reported in difficulties since it left the Moroccan coast, landed here at 6:30 p. m. (12:30 eastern standard time), the Associated Press reported. Thus its round trip to Rio de Janeiro and back was completed.

When the Hindenburg signaled that it was in difficulties, France quickly granted permission for it to fly over its territory. For 14 hours the Zeppelin company had denied reports of engine trouble, but finally admitted that two of the ship's four engines were out of commission.

France opened up to the Hindenburg the old route of the Graf Zeppelin up the Rhone Valley. Storms and power trouble necessitated the

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Boston News Today:

Strike of Eastern Line Seamen Ended
"League of Yellow Journalists" Formed
Hams Are Favorite in Easter Food Market
Ways and Means Lops $10,000,000 From Budget
New Police Shakeup Looms, Says McSweeney

These and other stories of Boston and New England will be found in the local section of this edition.

Mexico Exiles Ex - President To U.S. in Coup

General Calles and His Three Aides Arrested in Midnight Secrecy

Sent by Air to U. S.

Had No Warning—Accuses Government Itself of Things He Is Charged With

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, April 10 (AP) — Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, former President of Mexico, accompanied by three of his former political aides, being forcibly exiled from Mexico, arrived here by airplane from Mexico City at 12:50 p. m., central standard time, today.

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MEXICO, D. F., April 10—Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, for 11 years the "strong man" of Mexico, was arrested today in a surprise coup by the Government.

With him were arrested three of his principal advisers.

All four were placed aboard an airplane carrying them to forced exile in the United States.

Federal troops and secret police agents went to the homes of the four men shortly after midnight to make the arrests.

Three Aides Arrested

In addition to former President Calles, they arrested:

Luis Morones, former Minister of Labor; Luis Leon, former Minister of the Interior and Agriculture, and Rafael Melchor Ortega, former Governor of Guanajuato.

Charges

The arrests followed the publication of charges by the Left Wing of the Chamber of Deputies that General Calles was responsible for the bombing of the Vera Cruz train Monday in which 12 persons were killed.

The Leftists also claimed that he was fomenting anti-government agitation in an attempt to provoke the intervention of the United States in Mexico.

Ostensibly, General Calles had refrained from political activity since December when he returned from six months' voluntary exile in the United States after losing his control over the nation's politics last June.

Feared by Government

The Government, however, apparently feared he was trying to regain his old political power through the regional confederation of workers and peasants, which has been controlled by Señor Morones.

As a result, Gen. Lazaro Cardenas, the President of the Republic, ordered the arrests, which were carried out with the strictest secrecy.

General Calles was interviewed only yesterday by the Associated Press at his Santa Barbara ranch outside the capital. At that time he denied any interest in politics and it was obvious that he had no premonition of his impending exile.

Ring of Steel

At midnight, Gen. Rafael Navarro, commander of the military zone of the Valley of Mexico, threw a strong force of troops around Santa Barbara.

General Navarro and three officers entered General Calles' bedroom where the former President, for four days past, had been ill.

General Navarro said: "By the orders of President Cardenas, you must leave Mexico because the conditions of the country so demand."

The former President replied: "I am your prisoner, since I have no forces, and you may take me to an airplane or before a firing squad. I consider that the conditions of the country are due, not to me, but to the government itself."

Explains His Side

While waiting for the military escort to arrive at Santa Barbara and take him to the airport, General Calles told the Associated Press he believed he was being exiled because the government thought him responsible for speeches at a workers' meeting last Sunday where orators attacked President Cardenas.

"I have done nothing," General Calles stated, "nor am I responsible for the conditions in Mexico with the constant strikes, agitations, and promotion of class hatred which the government itself is fomenting."

Accompanied by three sons, one daughter, and other friends, the former "strong man" arrived at the airport, where the other three prisoners already were waiting.

General Calles said he probably would go to San Diego, Calif., to live with his daughter, Mrs. Josephina Torreblanca.

From Humble Beginning

General Calles, now in his 59th year, rose to the historical position of Mexico's strongest ruler from humble birth as a peon in absolute poverty.

He began as a farm boy, educated himself, became a schoolteacher, then a newspaper editor, then a soldier. The latter phase of his life, which marked the start of his rapid rise in power, was when he fought in 1910 as a revolutionary against Porfirio Diaz.

He first became President in 1924, but previous to that he had maintained President Obregon in power. Afterward he made Emilio Portes Gil, Pascual Ortiz Rubio and Gen. Abelardo Rodriguez Presidents in succession.

It was his approval which gave the Presidency to General Cardenas, the present Chief Executive of Mexico, in 1934. They split, more than a year ago, on questions of labor policy.

Labor Leaders Expose Steel Mill Espionage

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10 — The special Senate committee studying alleged violation of civil liberties today obtained two first-hand stories of how agents employed in labor espionage go about their business of acquiring "spies" in labor union movements.

They heard how two men giving the same names approached young labor leaders in Carnegie, Illinois Steel Company plants, one in Pennsylvania and the other in Illinois, and offered to pay them regular salaries plus expenses to report regularly on the activities of the labor groups in which they were active.

Both young men were presidents of company employee representation plans, and both were active in efforts to transform company-dominated unions into independent unions.

Met by Accident

By mere accident they met each other, exchanged experiences, and appeared together here today to provide the opening hearing of the committee with a sample of what is allegedly going on throughout the industrial life of the nation today.

Ironically perhaps, the two men used the money one had received for his "information" to pay their expenses to Washington.

The hearing is a preliminary study to determine whether the evidence justifies the request of Senator Robert M. La Follette (Pi of Wisconsin for an exhaustive investigation into alleged violation of constitutional civil liberty rights. Its immediate purpose is to discover the extent of espionage conducted by employers.

Claim Spies Rampant

According to officials of the National Labor Relations Board, which had already made some studies of its own, American labor is blanketed by a network of "spy" and "stool pigeon" systems maintained in every industry in the country.

They contend that such systems are designed to interfere with and undermine bona fide collective bargaining. They contend that such efforts constitute a violation of provisions of the Labor Relations Act which specifically prohibits any employer interference with collective bargaining.

The hearing was opened with a general charge as to the existence of widespread espionage by J. Warren Madden, chairman of the Labor Board. Heber Blenkenhorn, board research expert, sketched in the details of the general picture declaring that there are over 200 agencies in the country usually posing as detective agencies whose business is to spy on labor.

Names Famous Agencies

He said estimates as to the number of their operatives vary from 40,000 to over 135,000. Among them he named the Pinkerton and Burns detective agencies.

Mr. Blenkenhorn declared that while it has been possible to obtain some information about this espionage system, it has as yet been impossible to get anything which would indicate its extent, its organization and its financial affairs. He cited one instance, however, of a New York agency which is said to have made a $10,000,000 profit between 1914 and 1924.

More is known about the system in the steel industry than in others, he said. Some admitted the practice. The United States Steel Company denied it. Subsequent to the denial employees of that corporation have come to the regional offices of the Labor Board in Pittsburgh and sought protection against it, he testified.

Men Tell of Espionage

The committee then called Clinton S. Golden, board's regional director in Pittsburgh, who confirmed the statement and presented the two youthful labor leaders to let them tell their stories in person.

First was John J. Mullen of Clareton, Penna., chairman of the employee representative group in the local mill of the Carnegie, Illinois Company. . . . A man representing himself as "Mr. Sears" approached him on Jan. 25, of this year, telling him he represented the Fidelity Bond Company of New York, which held stock in the company.

"Sears" introduced Mullen to a "Mr. Henning." The two were interested in general information about labor relations and particularly "favoritism of the bosses." They explained that the stockholders felt that profits were being wasted by needless labor troubles.

Decided to See It Through

Mr. Mullen decided to see what it was all about. He signed on at $50 a month and expenses and met "Henning" once a week until March 17. He was to have met him today, but came to Washington instead. But he told his story to Mr. Golden and to other friends to protect himself.

At one of the meetings he was introduced to a Mr. "Maklin" who Henning said was the "big boss." Later he recognized a newspaper picture of "Maklin," who was identified there as George F. Rook, assistant to the president of the H. C. Frick Coal Company.

On Feb. 12 George A. Patterson, employee of the Carnegie, Illinois Company, living in Chicago, returned home to find a "Mr. Sears" waiting for him. "Mr. Henning" was outside in the car.

Offered More Money

Their story was the same they told to Mr. Mullen, but their offer was $75 a month, higher Mr. Patterson thought because the independent union had progressed farther there than it had in Mr. Mullen's area. Mr. Patterson agreed to meet the two men later on in Chicago, but did not keep the appointment.

Some time later he went to McKeesport, Penna., to attend a labor convention there. He met Mullen. They compared notes. And both appeared here today convinced they had been the objects of a deliberate attempt to entangle them in the meshes of a spy system. In both instances, it was emphasized, they were asked to sign receipts for advance salary offered them when the first approach was made.

Rival Proposals for Europe's Peace

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

New plans for European security emerge from Europe's Rhineland crisis. When Germany, on March 7, remilitarized the Rhineland and denounced the Locarno Treaty, she offered Europe a new basis for peace.

The remaining Locarno powers—France, Belgium, Britain and Italy—rejected Reichsführer Hitler's first outline. There followed three separate plans: 1. Plan of the Locarno powers, March 20. 2. Hitler's reply, March 31. 3. France's counter-plan, April 8.

Where do these projects offer points of agreement? Where do they show unbridged gaps? How may they effect the future of European peace? The following point-by-point summary gives a basis for contrasts and comparisons:

Locarno Proposals	German Plan	French Plan
European Security	**European Security**	**European Security**
Immediate: League of Nations to take any needed action.	**Transitional:** Indeterminate period after four-month "calming down" period for negotiating secure basis of peace.	**Principles:** 1. Equality of states and respect for contracted engagements. 2. International law to be obligatory and interpreted by impartial juridical body. 3. No hegemony. If factual inequality arises, regional accords should prevent military dominance by any power.
Long-Term: Council to call international conference to consider: 1. Collective security. 2. Arms limitation. 3. Economic accords. 4. Nonaggression pacts of Reich with eastern neighbors.	**Long-Term:** 1. Twenty-five years' nonaggression or security pact of Germany with France and Belgium. 2. Air pact with interested powers. 3. Non-aggression pacts with Germany's eastern neighbors. 4. German re-entry to League, provided colonies reconsidered and Covenant separated eventually from Treaty of Versailles. 5. Arms limitation and humanizing of war by conferences called on specific points. Bilateral accords favored. 6. Economic accords to follow political.	**Political Dispositions:** 1. Regional ententes, if necessary, within Europe. 2. European Commission to be set up within League framework, to supervise new peace structure. 3. Territorial status quo to be guaranteed for 25 years. No demand for modification in that period. 4. Bilateral or regional accords to be placed under collective guarantee, with sanctions for violation. 5. International Police. Each power to hold forces ready at League call. 6. Treaty enforcement. European Commission to decide violation by two-thirds vote.
Rhine Remilitarization	**Rhine Remilitarization**	**Economic Co-operation:** 1. Preferential system for Europe's internal trade. Customs unions in some cases. 2. Customs truce. 3. Trade tribunal to protect trade agreements. 4. Monetary and Credit organization. 5. Revision of colonial regimes, not politically, but to give more equitable economic rights.
Troops: Not to be increased during negotiations. To withdraw from 20-kilometer neutral zone.	**Troops:** Will not be increased nor moved closer to the frontier, if France and Belgium do the same during four-month "calming down" period.	
Fortifications: Not to be started during negotiations.	**Fortifications:** Not mentioned.	
Landing Fields: Not to be laid out, improved or equipped for military use during negotiations.	**Landing Fields:** Not mentioned.	
Reciprocity: France and Belgium agree not to send more troops to Rhine frontiers.	**Reciprocity:** On basis of equality only. France and Belgium to refrain from derogatory remarks about Germany.	
International Police: To occupy 20-kilometer neutral zone.	**International Police:** Rejected.	
Supervision: By International Commission.	**Supervision:** By commission of Britain, Italy and third neutral power.	
Revision: Permanent Rhineland solution to be sought by negotiation.	**Revision:** Permanent Rhineland solution on basis of equality. Demilitarized zone to be same on both sides Franco-German and Belgian-German frontiers. (France already has extensive fortifications on the frontier, which would have to be dismantled.)	**Non-League Members:** The League is to remain the focal point of European security. New provisions may be submitted to conference including non-members of the League.
Treaty Sanctity	**Treaty Sanctity**	
Versailles: Held valid and violated in Article 43 by Rhineland remilitarizing.	**Versailles:** Imposed, hence not "sacred."	
Locarno: Held valid and violated. Unilateral denunciation "confers no legal rights."	**Locarno:** Actually imposed, hence not sacred.	
World Court	**World Court**	**Rhine Remilitarization:** In a separate memorandum, France rejects Germany's interpretation of her Rhineland action. France stands on original Locarno reply to Germany, under date of March 20.
Germany invited to submit Rhineland legal case to Hague.	Not mentioned. Instead, Germany proposes new International Court of Arbitration.	
Treaty Enforcement	**Treaty Enforcement**	
General Staffs of Locarno powers to confer. (Locarno Treaty provides mutual assistance against aggressor.)	Germany opposes General Staff consultations of Locarno powers. Promises to keep new treaties freely entered into. Plebiscite in each country to endorse new accords.	

Moscow Rally Calls Youth To Red Evangelism

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 10 — The militant role of Soviet Russia's young men and women as "Red soldiers for international Communism," is stressed by Alexander Kosarieff, 31-year-old head of the Young Communist League (Komsomol), in connection with the tenth all-union Komsomol Congress for which delegates are assembling in Moscow from all parts of Russia. They represent the 4,500,000 members of the League, the most devoted youthful followers of the ruling party.

In a preliminary statement concerning the purposes of this Congress, Mr. Kosarieff told these young people that they are the most important group in the world today, because in their hands rests the future of the whole world.

More Important Mission

"The older generation of Bolsheviks, the old Bolshevik fighters, decided the question, 'Who destroys whom (Kto Kavo), in our own country," he said. "But to us of the younger generation, under the leadership of our party and the great Stalin, under Marshal Voroshiloff's orders, is entrusted the extraordinarily difficult and historically all-important task of deciding 'Who destroys whom' in all the world, to decide the fate of World Communism.

"If our glorious youth will continue to follow the directions of our Bolshevik Party and Comrade Stalin, if we work ever better in factory, shop and collective farm, there can be no doubt that we younger Bolsheviks will decide the fate of all toiling humanity, will win a worldwide victory for Communism."

To Expand System

This emphasis upon "world mission," which was successfully used as an appeal by Russian revolutionaries long before the revolution, is likely to be stressed in most speeches at the present Congress, as it has been in most speeches to young people for years. The prospect of expanding the Russian political and economic system, the "proletarian dictatorship," into a world-wide system of the same sort under Russian leadership, is held out to Soviet young people as a principal incentive in every task assigned to them.

Russia's rulers at present are engaged in inculcating a strong sense of discipline in their young people, who practiced excesses and became undisciplined during the period of destruction of the old social order which followed the revolution. For several years Young Communists have been instructed to restore discipline in schools and universities. The present Congress is emphasizing the need for equal discipline in factories, offices and collective farms.

Stakhanovism Not Successful

Rigorous discipline has been found necessary to assure the success of the Stakhanoff movement, intended to speed up individual production and lower production costs. As one observer shrewdly remarked: "The Russians are using campmeeting revivalist methods to introduce labor efficiency and rationilization into their industries."

"Revivalist" methods require some more idealistic incentive than mere increase in pay. The "Stakhanovists" receive higher pay for harder work, and this is a sufficient incentive for many young people. But others are likely to redouble their exertions if they feel that they are achieving some world-important purpose. To these the Kremlin offers the prospect of leading the world to a universal "proletarian dictatorship" like that in Russia.

While it may be true, as some observers insist, that the Kremlin is less interested in "world revolution" than in persuading its people to work harder and to accept present hardships more cheerfully, the persistent emphasis upon this theme has obvious dangers, especially in a country which already has the largest army in Europe and the largest civilian military reserve.

The Kremlin, controlling all newspapers and magazines, all radio broadcasting stations, all means of public expression, pictures for its people a world in which workers in every country except Russia are "slaves," exploited by cruel "capitalists," who can "throw off their chains" only by violent revolutions, which the Russian people must assist in every possible way.

This interpretation of the world makes the Russians a new kind of "chosen people," under obligations to assist other peoples to set up for themselves the allegedly superior political and economic system which the Russians have achieved. This resembles a new form of chauvinism, which might conceivably, in some period of crisis, get beyond the control of those who are creating it.

Italy Scorns League Move

(Continued from Page 1)

tiations can be made. Thus Italy is not inclined, at the British wish, to suspend military operations next week. It is urged that it is impossible to halt a forward march until assurance is given that the respite will not be used for a reassembly of the broken Ethiopian forces.

Italy Wants to Take Capital

Italy also demands a measure of Ethiopian disarmament and careful establishment of the conditions of a truce. If perfect frankness were the rule in such diplomatic conversations, it would be admitted that Italy also wants its flying column to reach Addis Ababa itself before the serious talks begin.

Ethiopia is not willing to negotiate directly with Italy. Hitherto it has referred its case to the League. Now it simply asks that Salvador de Madariaga, chairman of the Committee of Thirteen, should be present as an observer, representing the League.

The British Foreign Secretary, Anthony Eden, pressed Ethiopia's delegate at Geneva, Blaten Gueta Woelte Mariam, to agree to this course.

Il Duce Said "After Easter"

Baron Pompeo Aloisi, the Italian delegate, protested. He reminded the committee that Premier Benito Mussolini had told the League under date of April 4 that he would send a delegate to discuss the peace negotiations after Easter, or that he would receive the chairman of the committee at Rome before that date. The League ignored Il Duce's proposal, said Baron Aloisi, and proceeded to begin its committee meeting at Geneva on April 8—before Easter.

It seems that Premier Mussolini insists that he will send a delegate to Geneva to discuss peace preliminaries—but precisely at the date he suggested.

But it is not believed that he would seriously object to the presence of Senor de Madriaga and Secretary General J. A. C. Avenol at the negotiations as "observers" their presence bringing the direct negotiations "within the framework of the League."

Tug-of-War

Which should be ended first—sanctions or conflict?

The Italians call for suspension of sanctions: the British for suspension of fighting.

Apparently it will be just as difficult to lift sanctions at this juncture as to increase them.

As for the matter of poison gas, the French, in any enquiry which may be undertaken, do not intend to allow the charges against Ethiopia of barbaric atrocities to be overlooked. The French also claim that it is inopportune to raise these retrospective issues if the object is now to effect a reconciliation.

Warning to Both

General view of the Committee of Thirteen is reflected in the appeal of yesterday to both belligerents to observe conventions in future. This appeal appears to wipe out the past. But the British wish to mark formal disapprobation by the League of violation of the convention relating to outlawing of such methods of warfare.

It is understood here that it has been agreed within the Committee of Thirteen that experts of the committee shall examine documents on alleged use of gas by Italians and alleged atrocities perpetrated by the Ethiopians, but no personal inquiry in Africa is now planned.

It is extremely difficult to discriminate between the real aims of the parties to the dispute and their public strategy, but the British appear just as desirous as the French of closing the Ethiopian episode before it has an irreparable effect on the Rhineland negotiations. The French in this connection demand, first, that the refusal of Germany to make concessions shall be regarded as bringing the period of negotiations to an end. To this the British demur.

Rhineland Forts

Secondly, the French claim that the construction of fortifications in the Rhineland would constitute a new and separate breach of the Locarno and Versailles treaties and this time France has threatened to apply sanctions, alone or in company, economic or even military. French Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin has presented to Mr. Eden a memorandum on this subject.

But the Rhineland controversy is far from being settled.

The Locarno conversations may be said to have begun only today, since Baron Aloisi of Italy and Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium were not previously in contact with Mr. Eden and M. Flandin.

British Line Speeds South African Mail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Ocean mail services between Great Britain and South Africa are to be speeded up by three days, reducing the time taken from 17 days to 14 days.

An announcement to this effect, anticipated in the shipping world for some time, has been made here. When the engine power of the Stirling Castle, the latest of the Union Castle liners, became known, it was realized that it would give this ship a big margin over the 17-day schedule.

The present intention is to start the 14-day service when the Athlone Castle, the Stirling Castle's sister ship, comes into the service in May. Then the other "Castle" mail ships will be withdrawn one by one so that their engine power may be increased to enable them to run on the 14-day schedule.

Legal Clash Marks Defense Move In Impeachment Case

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Defense attorneys read a batch of letters and telegrams in the Senate impeachment trial of Federal Judge Halsted L. Ritter of Florida today in an effort to show the jurist was not guilty, as charged, of conspiring with lawyers to bring the Whitehall Hotel Receivership case in his court.

The prosecution at first objected strenuously to the letters going in the record on the ground they were irrelevant. Representative Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Texas, of the prosecution staff, contended the correspondence went "beyond the scope" of the impeachment in that it touched upon the bankruptcy of the hotel at Palm Beach prior to the receivership.

Drunk Drivers Told Of No Leniency Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Persons arrested for driving an automobile while drunk need not apply to his office for leniency, because charges against such offenders will, without exception, be vigorously prosecuted, Walter K. McAdory, chief of the state highway patrol force, announces.

It was recalled by Chief McAdory that under the law the minimum fine that can be imposed by a court upon a person convicted of driving an automobile while under the influence of liquor is $100, in addition to costs, which usually amount to approximately $28. Besides, he added, conviction also brings revocation of the offender's driver's license for 90 days. The law provides further, he pointed out, that to these penalties, the court may, in its discretion, also add a hard labor sentence.

"In some of the cases in which convictions were obtained recently, hard labor has been added to the fine and costs assessed," he said, "while fines imposed in individual cases have run as high as $250."

Cinema to Teach Temperance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—A model cinema to teach children the value of total abstinence is planned by the West London Band of Hope Union, temperance organization, here. This society, which recently celebrated its diamond jubilee, claims that almost all present-day children are "cinema-minded," and therefore hopes to forward its work through this medium.

Labor Board Orders Union Men Reinstated

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Touching the giant steel industry for the first time, the Labor Relations Board today ordered the Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation of Pittsburgh to reinstate 10 employees the board said had been discharged for union activity.

The company contended the 10 were let out for inefficiency and violation of rules.

The board decided they either were union officials or had been active in soliciting new members and distributing union literature.

PITTSBURGH, April 10 (AP)—A spokesman for Jones and Laughlin Steel Corporation said today an appeal will be taken to the Circuit Court of Appeals from the decision by the Labor Relations Board ordering the company to reinstate 10 discharged employees.

Kansas City Opens Parental School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A four-story building for a parental school devoted to the care of neglected and delinquent children of Jackson County has been completed here. It stands on a site across the corner from the courthouse, which it matches in architecture. While the detention rooms are considered escape-proof, they are light and airy, and there are no bars on the windows or other jail features. A large play yard is surrounded by a wall which, although effective, appears to be intended more for ornament than for confinement. On the average, each child spends less than two days in the parental school, most of the control being exercised through probation. Hearings are conducted in a small, informal courtroom. A teacher is provided for children who must stay more than a few days.

Dedication of the building was the occasion for celebration by women's clubs and other organizations interested in the proper treatment of juvenile delinquency. In the lobby is a tablet in memory of Judge E. E. Porterfield, who was the children's judge 25 years. The present judge is Ray G. Cowan.

In addition to cases of delinquency and neglect, the court passes on all adoptions. The building also houses the offices of the mothers' pensions department.

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

election of the shortest route to the hangar in Friedrichshafen. Despite diplomatic tension between France and Germany, France stated that it was standing by to provide all possible aid.

American Legion—Will Close Paris Quarters

Paris—On April 30, Pershing Hall, headquarters of Paris Post No. 1 of the American Legion, will close its doors, the board of directors announced. They are expensive doors too, since they admit Legionnaires and members of other organizations into a $500,000 building. But the landmark has fallen on parlous times with differences developing among the United States Treasury, the American Legion and Pershing Hall stockholders. The nub of the tangle appears to be the Legion's objection to a Government financial aid plan, because it did not provide for an endowment of $250,000.

Reds—Devastate Szechuan Province

Chungking, China— Marauding Red soldiers have combed northern counties of Szechuan Province barren of food and even seed and left in their wake an appalling famine. Twenty million of the 70,000,000 people in the province are reaping the sterile harvest of violence in hunger and suffering. Authorities confront the task of relief with a paltry fund of $297,000.

War Debt—Herriot Reminds France

Lyons, France— Edouard Herriot, one-time Premier of France, expressed his conviction that France would pay dearly for what it may have saved by refusing to pay its war debt to the United States. He evoked what must seem like horrendous eventualities to France. For France, he said, has forfeited American support; President Roosevelt may be, according to him, the last American President friendly to France; the time may come, in his opinion, when a German-American will be President of the United States. He said, according to the Associated Press, that President Roosevelt told him at the White House in 1933 that America would have been "happy to help France in all international affairs" if only France had paid something on its war debt.

Edouard Herriot in 1932 staked his premiership on advocacy of paying America and lost.

Mexico—Calles Deported to U. S.

Mexico, D. F.— Gen. Plutarco Elias Calles, for 11 years a power in Mexico, was arrested and deported to the United States. State Department officials, according to the Associated Press, declared that if the Mexican papers of General Calles were in order, there would be no difficulty about his entry into the United States. Though forced to retire from political activity last June, General Calles was apparently deemed too powerful to be left unchecked and too popular to be imprisoned, so deportation presented itself as the only solution to President Cárdenas.

Details of Mexican situation: Page 1.

PWA—Funds Ruled Out in Memphis

Washington— Temporary restraining orders were issued in District of Columbia Supreme Court to block use of Public Works funds for construction of municipally owned power distribution systems in Memphis and Chattanooga, Tenn., the Associated Press reported.

The Tennessee Electric Power Company brought one action against PWA Administrator Ickes to bar use of PWA funds on the Chattanooga system, which would obtain its electric power from the TVA. The Memphis suit was brought by the Memphis Power and Light Company.

Flood—Families Cared For by Red Cross

Cairo, Ill.— The Red Cross is supervising flood relief in five states; it is caring for 23,000 families in the Ohio Valley region alone; it is administering to these and other homeless families, sheltered in tents and box cars, as the Mississippi River continues swollen out of its bed. Charles W. Carr, regional director of the Red Cross, estimated, according to the Associated Press, that families are being cared for as follows:

New England, 2,000; New York, 1800; Eastern Pennsylvania, 21,000; Central Pennsylvania, 17,000; Western Pennsylvania, 32,000; Potomac River, 2500; Indiana, Kentucky and Tennessee, 3300.

Commendations for the relief work of the Red Cross has already reminded the nation that President Roosevelt once received the recommendation that the Red Cross should administer depression relief.

King Edward Gives New Pennies To 84 in Maundy Thursday Rite

LONDON, April 9 (AP)—King Edward today paid out shining specially minted coins to 84 persons at services in Westminster Abbey commemorating the age-old ceremony of Maundy Thursday.

The money was doled out from special red and white purses carried on a golden salver which is among the historic relics at the Tower of London.

The new monarch was the second British ruler in 200 years to take part personally in the ancient ceremony. His father, the late King George, went with Queen Mary to hand out "Maundy Pennies" at the Abbey in 1934. In other years the Lord High Almoner, the Archbishop of Canterbury, has acted for the King.

Edward passed coins to 42 old men and an equal number of old women, all specially chosen for the occasion. The number of recipients traditionally corresponds to the number of years of the King's age. This year, the King's birthday was slightly anticipated. He will be 42 on June 23.

In olden days the Maundy Thursday ceremony included not only the bestowing of gifts of money, meat and clothing but also the washing of the feet of the chosen subjects symbolic of the washing of the feet at the Last Supper. King Edward escaped that by almost 200 years. James II was the last ruler to practice it. Even before his time, Queen Elizabeth showed signs of breaking royal tradition. She washed her subjects feet, but only after "Yeomen of the Laundry" had given them a thorough scrubbing with warm water, followed by liberal applications of sweet-smelling herbs.

There were only two relics today of the old foot-washing ceremony. The "Gentlemen of the Royal Almonry" wore a swath of cloth resembling towels around their waists. The choir carried tiny nosegays, a survival of the days when herbs were sniffed to "ward off the plague."

It Clinched the Flood on the Clinch

Norris Dam on the Clinch River in Tennessee and the Lake It Backs Up

California Seeks Protection For Innocent in Toils of Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — California is attempting to balance the scales of justice more evenly.

Its citizens and influential organizations have joined in successful campaigns to tighten up criminal laws, expedite trial court procedure, and make punishment of the guilty more sure. The difficult problem of expediting courts of review is receiving the attention of bench and bar.

But protection of the innocent who may inadvertently become enmeshed in the law's toils is a less clearly defined trend. Public opinion remains open to the passionate appeals which would place Judge Lynch above the power of the State, and the power of the press is openly charged with misdirecting the course of justice in the courts.

Vital Concern

Nevertheless, protection of the innocent remains a vital concern of courts and lawyers, and the traditional American policy of fair dealing to the accused, and even the convicted prisoner, continues to govern the attitude of a substantial proportion of Californians.

Witness the recent dismissal of murder charges against David Lamson, former business manager of the Stanford University Press, after three juries had pondered his guilt or innocence. As in most such cases, efforts to clear Lamson were aimed more at the saving of him as an individual than at the correction of legal flaws revealed in his case. Yet within the past few years there has unquestionably arisen a popular questioning of circumstantial evidence as a just basis for capital punishment.

This questioning has moved at least one jury in a closely contested murder case to acquit the prisoner. It moved the State Supreme Court to grant Lamson a new trial after his conviction. And from so eminent a criminologist as August Vollmer, professor of police administration at the University of California, it has drawn the charge that hysteria, fostered by the press, secured the Lamson conviction where the evidence alone would have brought acquittal.

Mooney Case

Ever since Tom Mooney and Warren K. Billings were convicted of the 1916 Preparedness Day bomb outrage in San Francisco, there has been a crusade to release these prisoners in connection with whom charges of railroading have been made. But to the man in the street this has been a movement of labor's left wing, and it has not enjoyed strong popular support. Rightly or wrongly, there has been an underlying conviction that they were dangerous men and that society is better off with them behind bars, even though they may have been unjustly placed there.

When Lamson was convicted of killing his wife, however, circumstantial evidence was brought into serious question. His social and academic position caused the case to have almost unprecedented currency in California newspapers, and during the trial it was difficult to say whether the prosecution or the press was more active in securing a conviction.

With Lamson in condemned row at San Quentin, awaiting execution, dissatisfaction with the decision grew in many quarters, and there were many who charged that most of the damaging evidence against the man had appeared in the public prints rather than in court records.

Not Guilty Verdict

When Millard Hickman was tried for the murder of a girl in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the jury listened patiently to voluminous attempts to destroy the prisoner's character, but because the evidence was all circumstantial, returned a verdict of not guilty, together with a statement that the jury's members had no desire to repeat the mistake made shortly before in San Jose by another trial jury. Though veiled, the reference was unmistakably to the Lamson trial.

Then the Supreme Court of California reversed the verdict of the Lamson trial court, on the ground there had been insufficient evidence to warrant a conviction.

"It is true that he may be guilty," the decision recited, "but the evidence thereof is no stronger than mere suspicion. It is better that a guilty man escape than that one innocent man be condemned to death." The justices gave it as their opinion that there was greater likelihood of Mrs. Lamson's death being attributable to an accident than to murder as described by the prosecution.

Vollmer's Opinion

Mr. Vollmer gave his opinion of the case to a large gathering of ministers and rabbis in San Francisco.

"I am not here," he said, "to plead for David Lamson, but to present the facts.

"David Lamson was sentenced to die because of a sensational press. The whole case is wrapped up in the desire of publishers to sell more papers. The press has robbed this man of his reputation and his family of all their money. It would rob Lamson of his life, yet it will go unpunished."

Mr. Vollmer rehearsed the incidents surrounding the mysterious death of Mrs. Lamson, and asserted that all the statements made to police by the husband were borne out by physical facts, testified to at the trial by police. All the evidence at the Lamson home, he asserted, pointed clearly to an accident. Yet much of this evidence "was not introduced at the trial. The court said, substantially," Mr. Vollmer continued, "that David Lamson had no right to defend himself when it ruled out such evidence.

Never Had Motive

"I don't mean to impugn the honesty of the court or the jury, but I believe every one of them was so prejudiced by the columns and columns about this case in the press that it was not possible for them to act fairly. The police and the prosecution never had a motive for the crime; they never had a shred of evidence to connect Lamson with the crime, and they had evidence that the tragedy was an accident. Yet they convicted the man. I wouldn't have believed it possible. Anyone might be convicted on such flimsy evidence, and every innocent person is in danger so long as such convictions are allowed to stand.

"It is time for the public to stop the trial of these cases in the newspapers. It is time for the sensible people of this and all other communities to rise up in their might and stop such a practice."

While Mr. Vollmer probably places greater stress on the part played by the press than most newspapers would care to admit, he is not alone in feeling that hysteria ruled the trial. The San Francisco News commented editorially on the Supreme Court's decision in this vein:

Wave of Hysteria

"From the day Aliene Lamson was found dead . . . until the last day of the trial, the case was engulfed in a wave of hysteria that made calm judgment seem almost impossible. Under such conditions and considering the highly circumstantial nature of the prosecuting evidence, the verdict left a thougnt in many minds that the jury might unconsciously have been affected by the tremendous storm of public sentiment that swirled around the proceedings."

The freeing of Lamson, however, was apparently not achieved through a recognition of any such arguments. Rather it seems to be attributable mainly to political expediency, in view of growing opposition by Santa Clara County taxpayers to continuance of costly trials when no decision seemed attainable. And the newspapers which convicted Lamson in their columns before the jury found him guilty still refer to his wife as having been "slain."

Those interested in balancing California's scales of justice more evenly appear to have no lack of future occupation.

Stokowski Starts With Orchestra On Coast to Coast Tour

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—Leopold Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra will start Sunday on an 8000-mile transcontinental tour that will take them to 27 cities of the United States and Canada for 35 concerts in the next six weeks.

The orchestra will appear first in Hartford, Conn., Monday night, in Boston, Tuesday night, and will visit cities in the South, West and Midwest, returning after Pacific coast appearances by a northern route to New York, where a concert in Madison Square Garden will end the tour May 17.

The longest stop will be at Ann Arbor, Mich., where six concerts will be given in four days, beginning May 13, at a music festival of the University of Michigan.

The musicians travel in a special 10-car train.

In addition to Mr. Stokowski, Dr. Earl V. Moore, musical director at the University of Michigan, and Charles O'Connell and Saul Caston, associate conductors, will make appearances at Ann Arbor.

Mr. Caston will also conduct at Evansville, Ind., April 19; Phoenix, Ariz., April 26, and Holdredge, Neb., May 7. Mr. O'Connell will conduct at Springfield, Mass., April 15, and Little Rock, Ark., April 23.

Mr. Stokowski will conduct at Boston, Toronto, Chicago, Urbana, Ill.; Atlanta, New Orleans, Birmingham, Ala., Dallas, El Paso, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Francisco, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Hartford and New York.

Vacations and Bonus Granted 10,000 Workers

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 10 (AP)—The Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company announced yesterday the inauguration of vacations with pay for its 10,000 employees and a $500,000 Christmas bonus program for shop workers.

Max Babb, president of the concern, said that approximately 8000 shop workers would share in the bonus which provides for a payment of 3 per cent of wages earned between March 1 and Dec. 1, 1936. Company officials added that vacations with pay never before have been granted its shop workers who are employed in plants at La Crosse, Wis.; La Porte, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Norwod, Ohio; Pittsburgh and Boston as well as the main plant in West Allis.

Leopold von Hoesch

LONDON, April 10 (AP)—Leopold von Hoesch, German Ambassador to Great Britain, who passed on in London today, had been busy with Joachim von Ribbentrop in a series of conferences and negotiations with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden since Germany's occupation of the Rhineland.

Herr von Hoesch started his diplomatic career in the German Legation at Peiping in 1907. He served in the London embassy for years before the World War and was German Ambassador in Paris in 1924.

He had been the Reich Ambassador in London since 1932, joining Herr von Ribbentrop, Adolf Hitler's Special Ambassador-at-Large, in the negotiations over Germany's violation of the Locarno and Versailles treaties by remilitarization of the Rhineland.

First Flood Test At Norris Dam Is Victory for TVA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—With new national interest in flood control, attention has been given to that phase of the Tennessee Valley Authority's program. Already it has met the test.

Norris Dam on the Clinch River, near Knoxville, is the first of the storage dams in an integrated system to be completed. Soon after the gates were closed and the lake began to form, there were heavy rains. Other sections were having floods, especially in the East. The Tennessee River held a flood threat.

Clinch River empties into the Tennessee. With water pouring down that tributary, Chattanooga had reason to feel uneasy. But the big Norris Dam checked the onrushing waters of the Clinch River, holding back about five feet of flood waters. Flood damage along the Tennessee River at Chattanooga would have been more serious if Norris Dam had not held back flood waters of the tributary, according to C. E. Hadley, meterologist at the weather bureau there.

Within the Tennessee Valley, 145,000,000,000 tons of rainwater fall annually over 40,000 square miles of Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia and Kentucky.

As it seeks sea level, this formidable volume of water creates a network of streams that converge to form one mighty waterway, the Tennessee. Whether this river is to run untrammeled to the Ohio River or be transferred into a major economic asset depends upon the efforts of TVA, according to officials at headquarters here.

The water control program, now in full swing, involves the construction of storage dams on the principal tributaries and navigation dams on the Tennessee itself. Operated in conjunction, these plants will eliminate floods, maintain a channel suitable for nine-foot navigation, and level off the seasonal fluctuations of the river.

Europe's Refugee Problem Growing, Quakers Reveal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 9—The magnitude of the refugee problem in Europe today is indicated by figures collected from various agencies by the American Friends Service Committee here, and disclosed by Clarence E. Pickett, its executive secretary.

In France alone there are upward of 195,000 refugees of different kinds, according to Friends Service representatives in Paris. The Russian Central Bureau in that city in its last report gave the number of Russians as 110,000. The Paris Nansen office estimates that there are about 65,000 Armenians in the larger industrial centers.

German refugees registered with the "Comité National de Secours aux Réfugiés Allemands" numbered 15,612 in 1935—although it is presumed that there are many more who have not registered with any relief agency. From the Saar about 5000 refugees have entered France, and about 1000 more have taken refuge in Luxembourg, according to the "Association d'Entr'aide pour le Sarre."

Legally the majority of these refugees in France and other countries may neither remain where they are, return from whence they came, go anywhere else, nor seek or accept charity or remunerative employment in the country in which they find themselves. They have no passports and consequently no legal standing, according to Friends Service officials who are attempting to find a solution to the problem in France and elsewhere.

A possibility of partial alleviation of the situation, they say, may be found in League of Nations passports. The League has established a High Commission to study the problem, although its activities are curtailed by lack of funds and other restrictions.

In the meantime the Friends International Goodwill Centers in Paris and Vienna have done everything possible to ameliorate the condition of these "stateless" men and women. They have given food, clothing and shetler wherever possible—and in a number of cases it has been feasible to recover passports for them so that they may be repatriated in the countries of the world which are still open to immigration.

The Friends have been permitted to give this service without interference largely because of the Quaker reputation for impartiality, justice and fair play, and the international character of the society, but also because of the respect for its work in almost all European countries during and after the World War.

Mrs. Sage to Be Deported

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Sage, the "Woman in Red" credited with leading desperado John Dillinger to his death, resigned today to deportation to her native Roumania. Refusing to accept her claim that Department of Justice officials promised her immunity for her part in the killing of Dillinger by federal agents, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals yesterday issued a mandate for Mrs. Sage's deportation as an undesirable alien.

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Sermon on Mount In New Version Issued in Germany

BERLIN, April 9 (AP)—The Sermon on the Mount has been adapted to a modern German view by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller.

The main feature of the new version is elimination of all references to Jerusalem, King Solomon, Pharisees and Scribes, laws and prophets, and the Ten Commandments, as made in the Gospel according to Saint Matthew.

These references were held to be Jewish, and therefore to be rejected.

The "modernized" Sermon on the Mount was issued in the form of a book entitled, "The German Words of God, Rendered Into German by Reichsbishop Ludwig Müller."

The Reichsbishop explained that he purposely avoided the word "translated" in reference to his version.

Turning Cheek to Smiter

The exhortation to turn the other cheek to a smiter is rendered by Reichsbishop Müller thus:

"If thy comrade smite thee in the face in his wrath, it is not always right to smite him back. It is more manly to preserve a superior calm. Mayhap thy comrade will repent."

For Pharisees and Scribes, the Reichsbishop substituted "teachers and preachers"; for the laws and prophets, "divine truths."

Christ's blessings were changed, as, for example:

"Blessed is he who bears his sorrow manfully. He will find strength not to despair."

"Blessed is he who keeps good comradeship always, for such is the will of God."

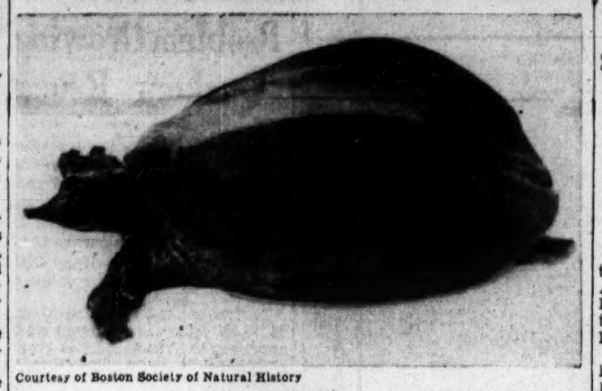
"Voice of Blood"

Dr. Otto Dibelius, a prominent Evangelical church leader, criticized Reichsbishop Müller's new interpretations in an article in the fortnightly "Jungekirche," asserting Dr. Müller dethroned God.

Instead of the divine revelation, Dr. Dibelius said, "he would give us the voice of blood, comradeship and honor. All human emotions."

Dr. Müller's foreword to readers of his new book concludes with the signature, "Your Reichsbishop." The Supreme Evangelical Church Council has lodged a formal objection to this designation.

Vermont Turtle Resists Foes



Courtesy of Boston Society of Natural History

Soft-Shelled Turtle

Specimen of Nearly Extinct Creature Making Habitat in Lake Champlain

New Wonders of Research

By the Natural Science Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Naturalists' Search Rewarded

Twenty-five years ago three very rare soft-shelled turtles were found in Lake Champlain and turned over to the Flemming Museum at the University of Vermont. The search for others continued for years with no results. Were they now extinct in this locality?

Last year, according to a bulletin of the Boston Society of Natural History, Lewis H. Babbitt, while rowing up a river which flows into the lake, saw a large soft-shell swimming not more than 10 feet from the boat with snout and eyes above the surface, the flat shell just submerged. "I tried to reach the dip net in time to catch it," he says, "but the creature was startled and shot down into the river.

"The final day of our field trip took us to Franklin County, where the Vermont fish and game wardens were seining for fish to exhibit at fairs. We were summoned to identify two small turtles on the shore. To our great surprise and delight we found them to be soft-shelled turtles."

Thus was it proven that soft-shelled turtles are not extinct in Lake Champlain though undoubtedly very rare. Rarity is attributed to the taste of skunks, hawks and raccoons for the eggs, also to the pollution of the Winooski River by the cities near its mouth.

* * *

Tropical Toy Fish Win Popularity

An American hobby enjoying tremendously increased popularity is that of keeping tropical fish. Boats and planes rush to New York and other large cities with thousands of brilliant-hued denizens of distant rivers and seas, to become active home ornaments. A special exhibition given at the National Aquarium Society, Washington D. C. attracted more than 10000 visitors during that week says the National Geographic Society.

The fish most easily kept among all tropical toy fish is the armored catfish of South America. It thrives in moderate temperature and on a variety of foods. It has bony scales and a small mouth surrounded by typical catfish barbels.

Another popular and hardy toy fish is the guppy a native of Trinidad, Barbados and Venezuela. Its young are born active instead of being hatched from eggs; and because there are so many of them the guppy has often been called the "million fish." The male has bright prismatic colors which often win for it the name "rainbow fish."

Rival of the guppy and armored catfish for the aquarist's fancy is the Mexican swordtail. In the male, part of the tail fin is extended into a swordlike, black-edged appendage of orange or green of striking beauty.

* * *

All Except Sheep Jump Aboard

Government conservationists in Nevada and Arizona are having novel duties to perform these days, as a result of the rising waters of the Colorado behind Boulder Dam. Thousands of tiny islands have already been formed in the area some day to be covered by a lake 500 miles long, and on these islands are stranded wild animals of all descriptions, waiting for conservationist's ferry boats.

The creatures seem to sense the mission of their benefactors, for jackrabbits, cottontails, kangaroo rats, snakes and lizards jump aboard with alacrity and scuttle under the seats or into corners. However, one projecting peak has been dubbed "Sheep Island" because of the stubborn old mountain sheep marooned there, which refuses to leave.

* * *

Explaining the Camel's Hump

The popularity of camels as beasts of burden in the armies of both Italy and Ethiopia have given rise to incorrect statements regarding the use of the camel's hump to store water for lengthy desert voyages. To correct such nature faking the National Geographic Society published a bulletin last week on this subject.

"This disinherited son of the ruminant family," says the bulletin, "was cut off by his relatives, the cattle and deer, without a single horn, without a trace of second and fifth toes, with only the smallest of ears, and minus one stomach. But he still clings to the cud-chewer family trait of a two-way digestive system in the three stomachs he has.

"Since being on his own in the desert, he has worked hard for a living and has acquired a few comforts of his own, like cushions on feet, knees and chest, oblique nostrils to exclude sand and dust, and a hump of muscle and fat for the storing of extra energy. Within his digestive system he can store a gallon or two of water for future use."

Back in 1856, 75 camels were imported by the United States Government to form a camel corps to patrol the southwestern desert.

© Ewing Galloway

Camel the Choice for Desert Travel

* * *

Sealyham Is Mostly Dog, Just the Same

Sealyham terriers were recently raised to the throne of dogdom at the New York dog show. This, even though casual visitors were heard to call them "comical little mutts," "plowhorse pups," or "built like a rowboat."

It would have been impossible to so honor a Sealyham terrier 60 years ago, says a bulletin from the National Geographic Society, for at that time there were no Sealyhams. This dog is strictly modern—the product of the machine age—custombuilt for power, performance and efficiency. But like stream-lined automobiles, its strength is almost overlooked in its growing popularity and stylishness.

The Sealyham, though small, is built for action and not for laps. His origin was on an estate near Haverfordwest in Wales, where Captain Tucker-Edwardes first bred him, near the Sealy River about 1848. Recent years however, show the Sealyham growing sturdier and stockier. Their thick round legs seem almost nubs and their strong jaws are squarer, their Roman noses arch higher and their deep chests sag more, and their heads resemble ever so much the working end of a croquet mallet.

But one thing has not changed. The wagging tail of a happy Sealyham is still a close approach to perpetual motion.

Women Demand Civil Service Reform

(Continued from Page 1)

chairman of the Civil Service Committee, commenting on the situation today, blamed "back home" politics and the influence of certain states in which postmasters are selected by local or state party committees for threatening passage of the measure. "The bill would be passed if the President brought enough pressure to bear for it," declared Mr. Ramspeck.

The League of Women Voters made a formal call on Speaker Byrns to "use his influence" for the reform measure.

Biggest Step in 15 Years

The National League of Women Voters letter said in part:

"The Ramspeck bill . . . would effect the largest single extension of the merit system in the federal service in 15 years. Its provisions embody the fairest and most advanced step to date, for transition from the patronage method to the merit system. The extent of popular approval of the merit principle to all postmasters is indicated in the poll conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion, showing 86 per cent unequivocally in favor. This poll substantiates the observation of the League of Women Voters that the American people are tired of the patronage system, and will greet with enthusiasm such an extension of the classified civil service.

Ramspeck Offers Defense

"Failure of the House of Representatives to act on this measure during this session would be a bitter disappointment to a large part of the citizenry. To delay action on this legislation is to hamper efficient public service."

Commenting on the matter, Mr. Ramspeck said:

"Members of the House who have to make the postmaster nominations themselves want the bill. They're on the hot spot most of the time and would be glad to be relieved of the responsibility.

"But when the local or state committees make the choices the member is relieved of all the unpleasant aspects of the job, and the committees use the postmaster appointment for patronage purposes and as a means of collecting campaign funds."

Craft Unions Fight for Control

Skilled Minorities Now in Power Fear Inroads by Unskilled Majority

Leaders State Case

Labor

Labor faces a major issue upon the manner in which it is to be organized in the United States. A significant aspect of this problem is the question of wages. The following is based on intimate study of this situation.

Last of Two Articles

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 10—A new question is clamoring for an answer by America's workers. It touches wages, hours and, so far as these relate to the household, the home. The problem is this:

"If the lowest paid workers in industry come into the control of labor organizations, how will the new majority treat the minority consisting of the highest paid?"

From Greek and Roman times down through the guilds of the middle ages and on the present, the skilled workers have been the preferred of labor's universe. The preferred made themselves so.

Today, the skilled men have their own labor organizations of, by, and for the skilled. In a hundred international and national trade unions the skilled men predominate, and together they make up the majority and give the guidance to the American labor movement.

Skilled Labor Leads

Where they are organized and sufficiently strong, the skilled—and not the unskilled—have the say about the wages of the skilled, up to the point that employed and public agree.

But will the skilled continue to have the say about their own pay? Will the unskilled, greater in number, bit by bit take over the government of labor? And where the unskilled do, how fare the skilled?

If another type of union designed for the least trained and least paid masses—is going to prove successful it would seem to presage a change in labor leadership.

The lately developing industrial union, taking in all workers on the same footing, gives the mass of the employees an advantage within labor organization. The advantage is that of voting power. In this type of union the rank and file of all, and not the skilled, govern.

One Cause of Dissension

Part of the tumult in organized labor over the drive for industrial unionism is caused by the possible consequences of the supremacy of the least-paid.

Labor's present leaders, the highly skilled men of the various crafts—the mechanics, engineers and other experts in their trades—ask how the trained men might then come out.

"Suppose there are 1000 workers in a plant and all but 10 are unskilled," observes the secretary-treasurer of an international union, picturing labor's perplexity. "These 10 are expert craftsmen. By the organization of their trade throughout the country, they have been able to command $15 a day.

"This little group makes up the only organized unit in the concern. None of the rest is eligible for membership in craft unions, because lacking the years of training.

What Might Happen

"Now let's suppose an industrial union is formed in that plant, and organizes all the workers into a single union. In this new union the 990 unskilled will rule.

"Any one of the 990 is then likely to say to himself, 'Why should that fellow over there be getting $15 a day while I'm only getting $5?'

"It is human nature for every man to think about himself first. The interest of the big majority in a union will center on what the majority wants. The handful of the skilled workers will be insignificant in the voting. Their affairs—their wages and their working conditions—will not be given the attention by labor which the skilled minority might make sure of by working together independently.

"I'm a skilled man myself. But despite all that, I'm for the union of all the workers—the industrial union.

Fearful of Machinery

"Why? Because the increasing use of machinery and the extension of mass production in my industry is displacing so many of the skilled. It is to their interest as never before to help the unskilled to organize and obtain better wages and conditions. Some day new machinery may take away the skilled worker's job and set him down among the semi-skilled. Then if the expert has previously helped the inexpert to improve themselves, he himself will benefit when finding himself among them."

It is of course a theoretical example which the labor official outlines. But there are actual cases illustrating the new relations already coming in between the high paid and the low paid.

Some years ago a big company in the clothing trades here planned to give a uniform raise to all its workers. The industrial union in the clothing industry demurred.

Under Dog Gets Help

The union felt that the lowest paid needed their wages brought up more than the highest paid. Through the union's influence the company gave the most skilled a raise of 5 per cent, and to the least paid a raise of 15 per cent.

A more important illustration is found in the principal industrial union in the country, the United Mine Workers of America. This great union, the largest of all, is leading the drive for the industrial form of labor organization.

"It has been the contention of John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, that mechanics eligible to the various craft organizations working in the mines should perform construction and erection work, and at rates established in the mine workers' agreements with the mine owners," observes a protesting official of the machinists' international union.

They Apprehend Its Spreading

"Our information is that there are no craftsmen on the scale committees which negotiate these agreements, and they therefore have no voice or participation in the negotiations fixing their rates of pay and conditions of employment."

Yet it is asked, if the old craft unions of skilled workmen have not been able to organize a big industry, like steel, what complaint can they have if one big union, by the force of the mass of the workers, succeeds there?

If there is no organization of labor in a plant, what have the skilled men lost if the unskilled perfect a union in which they prevail? Obviously if the skilled can't succeed, and the unskilled can, the skilled will have to take what they can get from the unskilled.

Declare Industrials Would Tend to Cut Pay Rates of Master Craftsmen

See Ruin Threatened

Dispute Thus Far Limited

The zone of dispute is limited today to the mass production industries. Mr. Lewis and his associates urge industrial unionism only for unorganized basic industry. So great are the plants concerned that if industrial unions win there, the masses of the workers will ultimately outvote the skilled in the direction of the American labor movement, and probably introduce new policies.

But can industrial unionism, if triumphant in rubber, aluminum, radio, cement, steel and automobiles, hold itself within the walls of these industries? Many union men believe that once the sentiment for unions of all the workers becomes aroused, it will sweep to areas of industry long dominated by the craft unions. Anxiety is expressed lest the labor organization of the masses inundate and wash out unions established for half and three quarters of a century.

Shudders at Possibilities

"I shudder when I contemplate what might result should the industrial form of organization be successful in absorbing craft organization," writes the general president of an international union with members all over the United States and Canada.

From another official of the skilled comes this apprehension:

"If our membership were to be divided among organizations formed along industrial lines, it would mean the disintegration of our union. Our members find employment in every conceivable industry. Any attempt to organize them along industrial lines would mean that they would lack stability of organization and bargaining power.

"This would eventually result in the breaking down of standards, both with respect to wages and working conditions, that have been built up over a period of nearly a half century by our organization."

Labor's riddle apparently will be answered by results.

Britain Considers Buying U. S. Wheat As War Safeguard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 9—The possibility of the British Government's buying up £20,000,000 to £40,000,000 worth of wheat from America to store here, thereby giving this country from six months to one year's supply, independent of the danger of sea transport in the event of war, was raised in the House of Commons today.

This proposal, though made without any official authority, attracts some attention, not because of any imminence of Britain's becoming involved in hostilities but because any measure that safeguarded the most essential element in the people's food supply would, it is thought, greatly increase British influence for peace in the present disturbed world conditions.

Mr. Edward L. Burgin, Board of Trade Secretary, replying for the Government, promised to investigate this question in detail, adding, however, that rendering Britain self-sufficient or capable of withstanding a siege was a matter of "staggering magnitude."

Senate Acts to Speed Lending In Flood and Hurricane Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 9—Two bills designed to facilitate the lending of federal money for reconstruction of property damaged by tornado, flood or other catastrophes were passed by the Senate today.

In addition, a special type of federal aid to Florida hurricane zones was authorized by the Works Progress Administration in the form of nine wind-proof shelter barracks to be built with Government money.

The disaster relief bills passed by the Upper House under sponsorship of Senator David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts, liberalize regulations under which money is lent by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Federal Housing Administration.

The approved amendments to the RFC law enables individuals and corporations to apply directly for loans without first forming a non-profit corporation; makes loans available for replacement of equipment, appliances and equipment not allowed under the present law, and requires of victims only sufficient security as to reasonably insure repayment.

The Senate bill authorizing the RFC to use up to $50,000,000 for such emergency loans must now go back to the House to be reconciled with a House provision for only $25,000,000 made before the recent series of tornadoes.

During hearings on the bill, the spokesman for the RFC was frank to tell senators that he doubted whether a great deal of money would be lent in flood areas by the RFC, because comparatively few flood sufferers will be able to furnish any security whatsoever. He predicted that not more than $10,000,000 to $15,000,000 of these loans would be made.

The amendments to the Federal Housing Act allow insurance of disaster loans up to 20 per cent of the aggregate instead of the 10 per cent granted on regular loans; provides for new construction whether or not it takes place on the same site, and authorizes the President to increase the total amount of liability to be incurred by the FHA if he deems it necessary.

The nine hurricane shelters, just authorized for the Lake Okeechobee and Key districts of Florida, will afford protection to 200 to 300 persons each. They will be constructed of reinforced concrete capable of resisting high winds.

During the hurricane season, each shelter will have a trained staff to read weather maps, and give warnings by radio and sirens. When not in use as shelters the buildings will serve as community centers. Plans for the hurricane-proof houses were submitted to the WPA by Representative J. Mark Wilcox (D) of Florida who has been informed that orders have gone forth to proceed at once with preparations of plans and specifications.

Prohibition Convention 'As Scheduled,' May 5-7

PHILADELPHIA, April 10 (AP)—Edward E. Blake, chairman of the Prohibition Party's national committee, said the national convention will be held at Niagara Falls, May 5 to 7, "as scheduled, despite a movement to have it delayed."

Mr. Blake attended a meeting of the party executive committee yesterday at which convention arrangements were discussed. He announced a national youth rally dinner will be held the first night of the convention. The chairman said possible choices for the party's presidential nomination included Will D. Martin, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.; Clinton N. Howard, Rochester, N. Y., and D. Leigh Colvin, New York City.

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President Greets Prodigals; Charges Rise Against Relief; 'Old Guard' Snuggles Landon

Political Parade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—President Roosevelt returned to the capital today with big legislative, administrative, and political jobs piled up awaiting him.

Congress has been bogged down for over a month with the tax bill, which has now gone back to the Ways and Means Subcommittee where it started. Apart from passing the rural electrification bill, and occasional appropriation bills, the legislative mills in the last month and more have ground mostly chaff. Some of it has been inflammable chaff—as in various legislative investigations—but it remains to be seen how much of it is constructive.

On the administrative side, difficulties are still redundant. The relief administration is in perhaps worst trouble, with criticisms mounting and evidently having a sharp effect on general public opinion. Yet the opportunity to extend federal aid to flood and tornado-struck communities has given a chance to the relief administration, in collaboration with the American Red Cross, to redeem itself.

At least in the esteem of these localities, relief has stepped from the boondoggling stage to that of genuine usefulness. But that does not apply to many other areas, and it is safe to say that the general criticism of the relief system still furnishes an acute problem to President Roosevelt.

Politically, the picture presented to Mr. Roosevelt is more favorable. He finds a procession of wandering Democrats returning to support the party ticket—on the surface at least. Among the Republicans in the inevitable scramble of candidates which precedes the nominating convention.

This gives President Roosevelt two clear months in which to work politically and lay campaign foundations, before the Republican nominee can get into motion. Moreover, as the Republican struggle gets tenser, the possibilities of a party rift increase. The precise position of Senator Borah and Mr. Hoover in relation to the continuingly prosperous Landon boom remains the most disquieting fact to Republicans, and an encouragement to Democrats.

No Relief in Relief:

Charges of politics and inefficiency in relief multiply.

To all, Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, is replying that he cannot know what is going on in every community but will be glad to have an investigation made if charges are officially brought to his attention.

Latest outbursts come from two men who not long ago held important government posts themselves. Stephen Raushenbush, former chief investigator for the Senate Munitions Committee, and now chairman of the Pennsylvania Security League, has accused Mr. Hopkins of being either unable or unwilling to stop the distribution of political circulars in WPA pay envelopes in Pennsylvania. Mr. Raushenbush held Edward N. Jones, state WPA administrator guilty of injecting politics into relief.

The Pennsylvania Security League, Mr. Raushenbush explained, draws its membership from liberals interested in social security and labor legislation. Recently, he said, it has been making an issue over the conduct of the WPA in the state and has drawn a number of members from the WPA ranks.

According to Mr. Raushenbush, the letters inserted in WPA pay envelopes referred to him as a "political gigolo," who was trying to start a third party.

He wrote to Mr. Hopkins: "This continued use of WPA funds and personnel forces me to conclude reluctantly that you have either been unable or unwilling to stop this practice in the course of 11 days."

Meanwhile, there came to light a report made to Mr. Hopkins by Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson at the time the latter returned as WPA director for New York City, charging that "stupidity" costs $3,000000 last fall in the switch from the FERA program to WPA.

General Johnson explained that the practice of paying WPA workers twice a month, instead of weekly, has made it necessary to continue every new worker on relief for a full three weeks after he was given a job. The charge was also made by the General that the WPA had failed by 50,000 jobs to care for all employables in the metropolis.

United Front:

Of outstanding importance in the political parade is the further crystallization of a left-wing movement in support of President Roosevelt—as explained in a dispatch from New York in an adjoining column. The ultimate aim of the organizers is a powerful Farmer-Labor Party by 1940.

For the moment, however, they constitute a valued flank to the New Deal party. Whether so various a group as entrenched—almost "capitalist"—labor leaders like Major Berry and John L. Lewis, can cooperate with the Socialist Party, the American radicals in Minnesota and elsewhere, and even the right-wing Communists, as the ambitious organization plans in New York specify, is openly doubted here.

Nevertheless, the possibility of a nationwide Farmer-Labor Party is something to conjure with in American politics, where the Labor movement has generally spread and dispersed its political influence, and the farmers have split between the older parties. The movement is being closely watched.

Needless to say, President Roosevelt's hopes of carrying New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio are very largely based on the influence of the Labor leaders, as headed in Major Berry's Labor Nonpartisan League. If he carries these states, his re-election practically would be assured, for his strength in the Farm Belt, the Solid South and the Far West is taken for granted.

Landon and Borah:

How Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas is coming to typify "old guard," conservative candidacy — doubtless through no desire of his own—while Senator Borah waves the flag of insurgent attack on the older leadership, is shown once again today in the news from West Virginia.

At Charleston yesterday, the Idaho senator's nomination papers were filed with the Secretary of State for the primary which is held on May 12. Little is known of the senator's following in West Virginia. He has few conspicuous supporters there.

But immediately it was announced that Walter S. Hallinan, Republican national committeeman, and T. C. Townsend, nominee for Governor in 1932, had filed as delegates to the Cleveland convention, in support of Governor Landon. Mr. Hallinan is a familiar figure in "old-guard" circles, and is on the inside track with the Republican National Committee. Governor Landon's standing in West Virginia thus becomes willy-nilly that of the "old-guard" candidate.

Meanwhile, Senator Borah was continuing his Illinois stump-speaking campaign. At Peoria he declared that "big business cannot control me if I should become President. . . . I have not lived in vain when I can convince . . . the Standard and Sun Oil Companies that they cannot control me."

Any reference to oil is of course an oblique blow at Governor Landon. So goes the race.

Campaign Song:

Pietro Battagliola unwittingly put the finishing touch to the Republican National Committee's announcement of its new "brain trust."

While Henry P. Fletcher, chairman and Olin G. Saxon, chief "brain truster," were explaining the new Republican effort, Battagliola wheeled his ancient street organ up in front of the building which houses GOP headquarters. With uncanny intuition, he selected the very song which Republicans prefer in the campaign attack on the New Deal and President Roosevelt. In fact, the tune may be called the 1936 Republican campaign song—on the offensive. The hurdy gurdy played:

"The Man on the Flying Trapeze."

Costigan Retirement Confounds Colorado

DENVER, April 10 (AP)—Colorado Democrats, unexpectedly confronted with the retirement of Senator Edward P. Costigan, weighed the possibilities of intra-party strife today as they discussed possible candidates to succeed him.

Senator Costigan's announcement changed the entire aspect of Colorado races for leading federal and state offices and catapulted Gov. Ed. C. Johnson into the spotlight as the possible candidate.

Governor Johnson and Senator Costigan have been at political odds since 1934, when Miss Josephine Roche, now an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and a long-time friend of the Senator, made a strong but unsuccessful attempt to wrest the Democratic gubernatorial nomination from Johnson.

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Cherry Blossom Time in Washington

Wide World

Hiroshi Saito and His Family

Japanese Ambassador to the United States Views the Cherry Blossoms Along the Tidal Basin in Washington, D. C., With His Family. Left to Right—Ambassador Saito, His Two Daughters, Masako and Sakiko, and Mme. K. Akiyoshi, Cousin of Mr. Saito's Wife

Labor Summoned To Help Continue Roosevelt Rule

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Crystallization of the United Front movement to bring liberals of all shades of political belief and the men and women who work with their hands together may be expected after the presidential election in November, according to authorized spokesmen here today.

This, it was declared, was one of the prime reasons back of the fight between the left wing of the Socialist Party, headed by Norman Thomas, and the so-called old guard, led by Louis Waldman. Likewise it constitutes the background of labor's Nonpartisan League for the re-election of President Roosevelt, headed by Maj. George L. Berry, co-ordinator for industrial co-operation and president of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, one of the strongest organizations in the American Federation of Labor.

Hillman and Nonpartisans

What was seen as official admission that some of the most powerful leaders of organized labor were committed to the United Front movement was had here when Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers and one of of the leaders of the Nonpartisan League, told a mass meeting at Webster Hall last night that the league might become the basis for a labor party after the forthcoming presidential campaign.

For the present, however, it will concentrate on the re-election of President Roosevelt, he said, with its activities centered in New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois, which he characterized as "pivotal states."

Looking to 1940

The league, as it is now constituted, has in its membership Democrats, Independents, Republicans and Socialists and is backed by the most powerful union groups affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Hillman estimated that the membership of these unions was today more than 1,000,000.

Thus with the United Front movement constituted of this big labo group, the Norman Thomas following, which has gained control of the Socialist Party, the Democrats and the Republicans who have broken their party moorings, the Independents and the right wing Communists, the new alignment was seen in political quarters here as constituting a force which would have a good chance of controlling the national elections in 1940, especially since its organizers are experienced in politics and have wide personal followings.

Social Legislation

Mr. Hillman came out unequivocally for President Roosevelt's re-election, declaring his defeat would not only be "a great blow to organized labor," but "a severe setback for the social legislation desired by labor and backed by the President." Continuing, he said:

"Labor is interested vitally in the re-election of President Roosevelt for the same reason that all the enemies of organized labor in the country, to quote a phrase of one of their own spokesmen, are 'ganging up' against the President's re-election.

Hostility to Reform

"The misnamed Liberty League, the National Association of Manufacturers and the United States Chamber of Commerce did not content themselves with merely opposing Section 7-A of the National Industrial Recovery Act and later the Wagner Act establishing the National Labor Board, but they have furthered every effort of those industrialists who have sought through the courts to avoid obeying the provisions of Section 7-A before the Supreme Court declared the National Industrial Recovery Act unconstitutional.

"During the existence of the National Recovery Administration we found the same industrial reactionary courses that are now "ganging up," in an attempt to prevent the re-election of President Roosevelt, doing everything they could do to prevent the carrying out successfully of the provisions of the National Recovery Act, wherever these provisions aimed at helping to bring about a saner industrial civilization.

The Deals

"These forces resented every attempt to give the workers either a new deal, a square deal or any other kind of deal, except a raw deal. Should they succeed in their efforts to defeat President Roosevelt—attempts that will prove utterly futile should labor stand behind the President—the workers would find themselves badly handicapped in their struggle to organize, increase their wages and better their conditions.

"Labor must in every essence of a spirit of self-preservation support those men and those groups, irrespective of particular political affiliations, who sincerely aim to use the power of government to support the principle on which this Government was founded. This principle is the greatest good to the greatest number.

Majority

"The greatest number are the workers of this country."

Mr. Hillman and other union leaders in sympathy with the Nonpartisan League are out today to line up organized labor in New York City and State for Mr. Roosevelt. Negotiations have been started between the league and the big needle trades organizations here to rally their membership back of the league, and these efforts will be extended to every other union in the four states which Mr. Hillman called "pivotal" in the presidential campaign, it was announced.

New Farm Group Found Close To Liberty League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—Senators in recent days have been receiving circular letters from an organization calling itself the Farmers' Independence Council. A statement carried in one of the circulars, dated Feb. 12, 1936, advised senators that "the plain fact is that government devices to aid agriculture have never worked anywhere in the long run."

The council from its literature appeared alike opposed to the AAA, and to any federal substitute for it.

Today, the Black Committee, in its efforts to learn how and by whom lobbying is organized in Washington, began exploring the background of the farmers' council.

It disclosed a number of out-of-the-way facts at the very outset. It developed that the organization had received a check of $5000 from Lammot du Pont, a contributor also of $10,000 to the American Liberty League.

Farmer League Consultant

It discovered that the executive vice-president of the organization in Chicago was a former $250-a-month holder of the sonorous title of "consultant agricultural engineer" for the American Liberty League, who was working for the league when the council was organized last year.

It disclosed that the Washington office of the council was the same address as the Liberty League. It showed that the nominal "secretary-treasurer" of the council, who lived in a suburb of Washington, actually was a figurehead with the real administration in Chicago, so ignorant of the council's fiscal affairs that he had not even heard of the princely du Pont largesse.

Only Three Farmers So Far

So far as the Senate committee today could ascertain, the only farmers connected with the Farmers' Independence Council were three in number; but the "secretary-treasurer" assured the senators that there were plenty of others whose name he could not for the time being recall.

These were the highlights of the evidence given today to the committee by Dr. E. V. Wilcox, the only witness, who was the secretary-treasurer in question. Dr. Wilcox was at one time connected with the Department of Agriculture, but is now a magazine writer on agricultural problems.

Stanley F. Morse, the executive vice-president of the council at Chicago was invited by the committee to appear, but declined unless he received a Senate subpoena. This subpoena has been sent, Senator Hugo L. Black (D) of Alabama, chairman of the committee, said. Dr. Wilcox today testified that the real financial operation of the council was in Mr. Morse's hands.

Names Its Objectives

In his questioning of Mr. Wilcox, Senator Black asserted that certain telegrams of the council had been charged to the American Liberty League.

Dr. Wilcox explained that he had had a large share in drawing up the "declaration of principles" of the council. Among its objectives were:

To foster, preserve and defend the fundamental right of the individual to independence of speech, thought and action in the conduct of his private affairs.

To re-establish and encourage the old-fashioned virtues of industry, self-reliance and thrift upon which America was founded.

To protect the freedom of every farmer to operate his farm according to his own judgment. The council also favored balanced federal and state budgets. "Well, what farmers were connected with the movement?" asked Senator Black.

Meat Packers Friendly

"Dan D. Casement, the president, who makes our radio talks is a farmer," explained Dr. Wilcox. Later he said he had met the leader of the Connecticut Grange, while traveling to Boston in the interests of the council. On a visit to Chicago, however, he had not met any farmers but only packers, principally William W. Woods, chairman of the Meat Packers Institute, who gave a tentative promise of support.

The council was organized in Washington in April, 1935, witness said, by a group including Representative Fred L. Crawford (R) of Michigan.

Dr. Wilcox said the council had modest beginnings, his own position being largely nominal, and that an office in the Liberty League had been the place for receiving mail and telegrams. He said he had no record of checks or disbursements. Finances were handled by Mr. Morse, in Chicago.

"Did you know that A. B. Eccles of the du Pont Company also made contributions to the council?" asked Senator Black.

"No," said Mr. Wilcox.

Du Pont No Farmer

"Well, is he or Lammot du Pont a farmer? Is he a farm leader?"

Witness shook his head.

"Are you familiar with whether they have an agriculture department in their munitions factory at Wilmington?"

"I know they put out dynamite—that's used by farmers to break up rocky soil," said witness helpfully.

"The truth is, the Farmers' Independence Council is just an adjunct of the American Liberty League?" asked Senator Sherman Minton (D) of Indiana.

Dr. Wilcox denied this.

"Well, as Morse was traveling about the country as a representative of the Farmers' Independence Council he was actually being paid by the American Liberty League, wasn't he?" said Senator Black, after reading check payments received by Mr. Morse.

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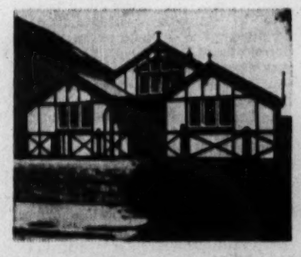

Roosevelt Lauds Relief Efforts; Back in Capital

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt reached the capital at 1:35 p. m. (eastern standard time) today after a 20-day fishing trip in the South.

The President was met at the station by Mrs. Roosevelt, Vice President Garner, and five members of the Cabinet: Secretaries Hull, Morgenthau, Wallace, Dern and Attorney General Cummings.

Mrs. Roosevelt, with the vice president, went aboard the train immediately.

The Chief Executive left the capital March 22 after three times delaying his departure because of flood conditions. On his return journey he surveyed storm-stricken areas in Georgia.

Late last night he stopped in Gainesville, Ga., and expressed to the saddened folks his pride in their spirit.

"This storm has affected many states and communities," said the President to the throng assembled at the station. "Two things stand out that make us proud as Americans. In the first place all agencies of all kinds have co-operated to the limit, not only sincerely but with very practical results. The other is the fine spirit that all of you in Gainesville have shown. You have co-operated to bring order out of chaos. You have shown a determination to rebuild a bigger and better city. We are proud of you as Americans."

Flood Danger Minimized As Southern Rivers Rise

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10 (AP)—Flood-gorged rivers in four southern states poured muddy waters over thousands of acres of low-lying farm lands today and left hundreds of families waiting for the slow recession to return to their homes and work.

The streams lapped at the doors of several cities, but damage was confined principally to water-blanketed bottomlands of Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, and Arkansas. Showers and unsettled conditions were predicted for most of the area.

There was a 24-hour watch along the levees of the rising Mississippi, but army engineers expressed confidence there was no danger of a major flood.

Thousands near the big river above Memphis were temporarily homeless as farms, unprotected by levees, were inundated. Five hundred families found refuge at Ridgely, Tenn., and others were reported driven from homes along the Ohio in Kentucky and Illinois.

Free Textbooks Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Clyde R. Hoey, of Shelby, one of four contenders for the Democratic nomination for Governor, has declared in favor of free textbooks for North Carolina's public school children. "We provide free tuition and free transportation," he said, "and, in order to complete the program, we owe our children free textbooks."

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Business and Industry

Country Now in Midst of New and Vigorous Retail Upswing

Commerce and Finance

'Coal Bootlegging' Seriously Affects Legitimate Mining

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 10—Coal operators are backing the sheriff of Carbon County in the first determined fight against "coal bootlegging," in the mining districts of Pennsylvania.

The basic theories on which capitalistic society is founded have been set aside by whole communities with the tacit approval of town and church officials, according to Leonard Ormerod of the Anthracite Institute, speaking before the Rotary Club here recently.

At first the coal owners were satisfied to allow unemployed miners and others to take coal for their own use in order to help to overcome the effects of the depression. But before long these individuals, digging coal for themselves, found that they were able to sell it to their friends. Then middlemen came in who bought the fuel at extremely low prices and sent it by truck to adjoining towns. This proved so profitable that their operations were extended to the large cities.

20,000 Digging Coal

At the present time, Mr. Ormerod declared, 20,000 men, women and children are known to be digging coal—and local rumors mention a much larger number. They are sending more than 12,000 tons of coal out of the region every day, making a total of over 3,607,000 tons a year.

Approximately two thirds of this tonnage is sold in Pennsylvania—much of it in Philadelphia—according to figures quoted by Mr. Ormerod. Of the remainder about 400,000 tons go to Maryland, almost as much to New Jersey, 310,000 to New York, 90,000 to Delaware and 15,000 to the District of Columbia, more than 200 miles distant.

"But the most remarkable feature of the whole situation," he reported, cannot be told in terms of the number of men engaged or the amount of coal being taken out. The most amazing thing is the public acceptance of this thievery by a community of 150,000 persons in Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties, where at least 95 per cent of this coal removal is taking place.

"One company alone has instituted legal proceedings 42 times and in each case has finally had to pay the costs itself. Grand juries will not indict and petit juries will not convict."

The community seems to see only, he explained, the fact that the coal is in the mountains ready to take away, and that at least 20,000 men, women and children are obtaining a meager living by mining and selling it against the law.

Destroying Jobs

What they do not recognize, he insisted, is that these "independent miners" are destroying the jobs of union workers in company mines which not only pay higher union wages but must also maintain expensive safety equipment required by the law—and which also pay annual taxes amounting in this region to more than $13,000,000. It is practically impossible for such companies to compete with the "independent miners" — independent of wage scales and legal restrictions—under these circumstances.

Also affected detrimentally by the bootlegging of coal are those engaged in the coal distribution agencies—not to mention the railroads who haul most of the legal supply, Mr. Ormerod continued.

The Bureau of Weights and Measures in Philadelphia keeps an accurate check on the coal deliveries of regular fuel dealers. It has also investigated bootleg loads delivered in the city, and has frequently found the latter to be as much as 25 per cent under weight.

Disobey Health Rules

Pennsylvania's anthracite mining laws fill a booklet of 108 pages, dealing mostly with safety regulations. These desirable rules add something to the cost of coal while protecting the lives and health of miners, Mr. Ormerod pointed out. Practically every "independent miner," he added, violates as many as 33 of these regulations, and many of them disregard the child labor laws entirely.

While the bootleggers are directly affecting the $165,000,000 a year pay rolls of the mining companies—and undermining the source of the $13,000,000 annual taxes paid into the public treasury, according to Mr. Ormerod, great numbers of them are also accepting relief money from this public treasury. It is estimated that 41 per cent are actually on the relief rolls, while 85 per cent are getting relief in some form. It is reported that 18 per cent have never been gainfully employed.

"The condition in the Pennsylvania mining regions is not only a challenge to the anthracite industry but to everyone who believes in the fundamental principle of law enforcement and orderly government," Mr. Ormerod concluded.

Prospect Is for Average Wheat Crop in Kansas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WICHITA, Kan., April 10—Given moisture within a reasonable time, the Kansas wheat crop for 1936 will be an average one, farm specialists here believe. No serious damage was done by the unusually cold winter, they declare, though a month ago it was feared that the continued cold was more than the wheat could withstand without injury.

While dust has filled the air over the wheat area in Kansas twice this spring, the big problem of the moment is moisture. Only .96 of an inch of moisture has fallen in this section since Jan. 1; the normal figure is 3.44 inches.

With the present visible wheat supply amounting to about 50,000,000 bushels, as contrasted to the all-time high of 960,000,000 bushels on Aug. 1, 1933, and the normal carryover in recent years averaging about 239,000,000 bushels, prospects for an average crop of approximately 80,000,000 bushels in Kansas for 1936 assume new importance and fresh interest.

Auto Output Rises 15 P. C. Over 1935

By the Associated Press

New York, April 10

PRODUCTION of automobiles by members of the Automobile Manufacturers Association rose 47 per cent in March over the previous month and was 15 per cent ahead of March, 1935, the association reports.

For the first quarter the output was placed at 820,186 vehicles, a figure exceeded only twice in the history of the industry—in 1928 and 1929. For the first quarter last year the production was 704,935 cars.

The March outturn was placed at 323,160 cars and trucks against 220,581 in February and 280,758 in March, 1935.

The report, based upon factory shipments, covers the operations of all the major producers except Ford.

French Imports Up Sharply From U. S. In First 2 Months

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—During the first two months of this year, French foreign trade was characterized by a sharp increase in imports from the United States compared with the like period of 1935 and a large drop in exports to Germany, according to the Commerce Department.

According to official French statistics, aggregate imports into France (exclusive of colonies) in January-February 1936 were valued at 2,996,275,000 francs ($197,760,000), an increase of 200,221,000 francs ($13,215,000) over the corresponding 1935 total. Receipts from the United States were valued at 535,199,000 francs ($35,325,000), an increase of 236,045,000 francs ($15,470,000). Imports from Germany and Great Britain registered declines in the 1936 period while those from Belgium-Luxemburg and Australia advanced, statistics show.

Total French imports in the first two months of 1936 (exclusive of colonies) were valued at 1,642,399,000 francs ($108,400,000), a decline of 321,246,000 francs ($21,200,000) compared with the January-February period of last year. Exports to the United States, totaling 137,507,000 francs ($9,080,000) registered a gain of 27,972,000 francs ($1,850,000), while shipments to Germany valued at 98,416,000 francs ($6,500,000) were 253,368,000 francs ($16,725,000) under the 1935 total.

Great Britain and the United States were the only major foreign markets to which France increased its exports in the period under review, according to the report.

Status of Sugar Quotas Is Shown In AAA Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—In the third monthly report this year of the sugar section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on the status of the sugar quotas it is shown that the quantity of sugar charged against the 1936 quotas for Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and Hawaii during the first quarter, amounted to 1,635,448 short tons, raw sugar value.

This report includes all sugars from Cuba, the Philippines, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Hawaii recorded as entered from those areas prior to April 1, 1936. The statistics pertaining to full-duty countries include, in addition to the sugar actualy entered before April 1, 1936, all quantities certified for entry, including such certified quantities in transit on April 1, 1936. The figures are subject to change after final outturn-weight and polarization data for all importations are available.

The quantities charged against the principal offshore areas during the first three months of 1936 are as follows:

Area (Tons of 2000 Pounds—96 Degrees)	1936 Sugar Quotas Established Under General Sugar Quota Regulations, Series 3	Amounts Charged Agst. Quotas
Cuba	1,852,575	836,574
Philippines	998,110	205,630
Puerto Rico	801,297	331,979
Hawaii	941,199	261,265
Virgin Islands	5,264	0
Total	4,598,445	1,635,448

Steel's Unfilled Tonnage Has Jump

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—The United States Steel Corporation reported an increase of 107,237 tons in shipments of finished steel products in March. This was the highest March total since the figures were first issued, in 1933.

Last month's total was 783,552 tons compared with 676,315 tons in February. It was the best single month's shipment since June 1934.

For the quarter ended March 31, shipments total 2,181,281 tons compared with 1,785,248 tons in the first three months of 1935.

Simmons Dividend Likely; Net for Quarter $500,000

NEW YORK, April 10—Grant W. Simmons, president of the Simmons Company, stated at the annual meeting of the company that net earnings for the first quarter of this year were estimated at $500,000. A moderate dividend might be declared in the autumn, he said.

In the company's bedding division sales last month were 16 per cent above those in February, and in the first quarter 37 per cent ahead of those in the 1934 period, he added. Textile division sales were put at 15 to 16 per cent higher in the first quarter.

Since the end of last year the company has retired or bought in the open market $730,000 of a subsidiary company's 6½ per cent and 6 per cent issues.

Chain Store Sales 7.53 P. C. Higher For First Quarter

In spite of adverse weather and severe flood damage in New England and the Ohio Valley district, chain store sales in the first quarter of this year totaled $527,016,208 as against $490,065,699, an increase of $36,950,539 or 7.53 per cent over the same period of 1935, according to a release by Hammons & Co., Inc., and Childs, Jeffries & Thorndike, Inc. This figure is approximately the same as reported for the first two months of the year, but due to weather and flood conditions, however, it is slightly under the average gain for the last half of 1935 which was a little over 9 per cent.

Sales in March made the best relatively showing since December. The first 25 chains to report, says the survey, did an aggregate business in March of $195,682,694, or an increase of $12,712,894, which was 6.95 per cent over February, 1935, and approximately equal to the improvement in February this year. Their sales were further featured by one of the sharpest spurts during the last week of the month in many years.

Sales Pick Up

Whereas February sales suffered somewhat from severe cold weather, it had been expected that March, because of the floods, would make the poorest showing in many months. The indications from the figures are, however, that outside of the flood areas, the country as a whole is in the midst of a new and even more vigorous upswing in retail trade. This is particularly true of the eastern seaboard area, where department store and apparel chain figures are increasing very rapidly.

The following is a compilation of the sales of the 25 chains reporting, arranged in groups:

	3 Mos., 1936	3 Mos., 1935	% Chg
Variety	$190,488,823	$183,446,859	3.84
Mail order	157,278,213	141,828,602	10.8
Grocery	138,213,125	127,033,241	8.75
Drug	21,753,959	20,573,792	5.75
Shoe	8,960,312	7,857,793	14.1
Apparel	10,321,776	9,325,182	10.7
Totals	$527,016,208	$490,065,669	7.53
	March, 1936	March, 1935	% Chg
Variety	$68,979,067	$68,912,466	.096
Mail order	64,126,203	56,275,404	13.95
Grocery	47,489,720	43,741,353	8.55
Drug	7,376,899	7,211,602	2.95
Shoe	3,489,451	3,068,214	13.7
Apparel	4,221,354	3,760,761	12.2
Totals	$195,682,694	$182,969,800	6.95

Mail Order Houses Busy

For the first time this year also the mail order chain store division regained the leadership of all groups, which it maintained for the most part of last year. Sales of this group were 13.95 per cent over March a year ago, and for the year 10.8 per cent ahead of a year ago. The shoe chains apparently are beginning to go ahead at the same pace as was maintained all last year, the gain for March being 13.7 per cent, and for the year to date 14.1 per cent.

The drug chains apparently have suffered somewhat as a result of flood damage and bad weather, the increase being only 2.95 per cent, as contrasted with 11.2 per cent in February, and this showing also resulted in the drop in the gain for the first three months, which was 5.75 per cent, as contrasted with 7.6 per cent for the first two months.

One of the main features of the month's figures was the continued gain in the apparel chains. This group gave one of the first indications of a renewal of retail activity along the Eastern Seaboard last fall, and the gains have become more pronounced each month, until last month the group showed an increase of 12.2 per cent.

Domestic Copper Price Disparity To Be Ironed Out

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Reports were current in usually well-informed circles that the disparity existing for the past six weeks in the domestic copper price would be ironed out early next week when all major fabricators and producers would quote the metal at 9½ cents a pound.

For around two months Phelps Dodge Corporation, and Anaconda Copper Mining Company, have been quoting copper at 9½ cents a pound, while Kennecott Copper Company, American Smelting & Refining Company, and American Metal Company, have been quoting 9¼ cents.

Officials of both Kennecott and American Smelting declined to discuss the reports that circulated in trade circles that they would come up to the higher level at the beginning of next week. From other sources, however, it was learned that the gradual improvement in the statistical position of the industry, coupled with the steadily mounting price of the metal for export had combined to bring about considerable pressure for such action.

The only definite information available on the subject today was the announcement of Phelps Dodge Copper Products Corporation, Anaconda Wire & Cable Corporation, and General Cable Corporation, that effective at the close of business Monday they would advance the price of bare and magnet wire products on the average of ¼ cent a pound.

Reasons Given for Decline Of Canadian Shipbuilding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 10—The rapid decline in Canadian shipbuilding noted during the past 50 years was attributed by F. W. Bridges, recently retired warden of the port of Sorel, Quebec, to the high cost of maintaining shipyards, and the difficulty of obtaining experienced workmen, as few Canadians are trained for this work. Mr. Bridges addressed the Engineering Institute of Canada.

A Government subsidy for the industry was recommended by the speaker, who was of the opinion that this would assist in meeting the cost of maintaining the shipyards, and as an aid to relieve unemployment.

Government Preparing to Take Its Losses on Cotton Holdings

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Important developments are occurring in the disposition of the huge government holdings of cotton. Several hundred thousand bales have already been disposed of, arrangements are being made for the disposal of up to 1,000,000 more bales before next fall, and perhaps most important of all, preparations are going on for the Government to begin taking its losses on its post-1933-acquired cotton as the farm board had to do on its holdings acquired between 1929 and 1931.

The Government, partly through the Commodity Credit Corporation, partly through the so-called "Producers' Pool," is now an involuntary investor in about 5,500,000 bales of cotton. The peak of its holdings, reached last summer, was approximately 6,100,000 bales. Of this about 4,500,000 consisted of the so-called 12-cent pool, cotton on which growers obtained "non-recourse" loans of 12 cents as pay for cutting production. About 1,500,000 in the Producers' Pool was cotton from miscellaneous sources, including even some of the old Farm Board acquisitions, on which producers have obtained loans of 11.52 cents. This total has already been reduced, however, to about 5,700,000, and will drop rapidly in the near future.

Political Pressure to Sell

Political pressure for the reduction of these holdings began last fall and was accelerated by the AAA invalidation in January. The trade complains that the huge government holdings are in restraint of trade, crowding out private trade. In addition they have the same effect on the cotton market as a private corner would have, creating a constant uncertainty over what the one big holder, in this case the Government, is going to do with his cotton.

The AAA decision spurred liquidation because it invalidated crop restriction programs originally dovetailed with the cotton loan policy. In creating a prospect of lower cotton prices it made it probable that the longer the Government held its cotton the greater would be its loss. Finally, the 12-cent loans fell due on Feb. 1, together with about 1½ cents carrying costs. Since the farmers naturally did not pay up, cotton being well below 13½ cents, the pledged cotton, stored in warehouses all over the South, became the property of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Until Feb. 1 the cotton was not legally the property of the Government, but now it owns the lot by foreclosure right. The Producers' Pool, on the other hand, has been since 1933 in the management of a government agent, Mr. Oscar H. Johnston, with discretionary rights to liquidate, swap for futures, etc., the equity owners to be paid off after final liquidation if there is anything left after deduction of their debts.

Three general methods of getting the 12-cent loan cotton into circulation have been urged, each with its own disadvantage. Administration officials apparently wanted it put under discretionary management, like the Producers' Pool cotton. The trade, however, is not much pleased with the uncertainty such operations have already created, or the power put into one man's hands. Rightly or wrongly, the managers of such a huge pool would always be open to political attack for either raising or depressing the price "artificially."

Smith's Proposal Unpopular

A second method was proposed in February by Senator Elison D. Smith (D), South Carolina, dean of the cotton senators, in a formal resolution. Three managers would be appointed by the President. They would sell on fixed schedule not less than 20,000 nor more than 25,000 bales a week. This range was later changed from 10,000 to 40,000 bales a week. The first objection to this plan was its rigidity. Ten thousand bales might be too much for the cotton market at some times, 40,000 not enough at others. Second objection was, that choice of location, grade, staple, etc., of the weekly sales would be forced on three men and taken from the trade.

The third proposal was that the 1½ cent carrying charges be forgiven, or perhaps something more, and the grower-debtor be encouraged to sell. Cotton is high enough so that the better grades could then be sold by their original owners, the 12 cents paid back, and a slight cash benefit realized. The advantage would be that sales would be made "normally," that is, at the discretion of tens of thousands of growers, merchants, commission houses, agents, etc., more aware of the market's intricate needs than three officials, however well informed, could be. The disadvantage is that the CCC would have to take its loss now, instead of "some other time," opening the way for Republican retaliation for Democratic jibes at the Farm Board loss. Another disadvantage is that the arrangement is merely makeshift and temporary, being effective only so long as cotton stayed up near 12 cents, and until carrying charges accumulated again.

While the Smith resolution hung fire in the Senate, trade sentiment turned gradually against it, and the proposal to forgive carrying charges gained at its expense. Such leading interests as the New York Cotton Exchange, the American Cotton Shippers' Association, the American Cotton Co-operative Association, and some large private houses opposed it.

Would Permit Carrying Charges

Finally Senator Smith abandoned his proposal, and substituted for it on March 31 a resolution to allow the CCC to forgive carrying charges. The resolution would in addition permit the defaulting grower-owners to buy back their cotton from the CCC at ¼ cent under the going price on the same day. Thus a farmer who had originally borrowed 12 cents on his cotton from the CCC, and then left it with the latter in warehouse, could now order it sold, and pay the CCC, on his 12-cent loan, only an amount equal to the average price for middling cotton at 10 designated points in the South on the day of sale, less 25 points or ¼ cent. Thus the slate would be cleared of carrying costs and a ¼ cent incentive given the farmer to sell. Of course if the average price rose about 12¼ cents he need pay no more than the 12 cents, and his incentive would be even greater. However, it was stipulated that he must pay the CCC at least 11¼ cents. If the average price went below 11½ cents, therefore, his incentive would shrink, and if it went below 11¼ cents it would disappear.

In brief, the arrangement means that the CCC could take an immediate loss of 2¼ cent on cotton so released. Having put up 13½ cents in loan and carrying cost, it would receive as little as 11¼ cents, though if the average price rose above 11½ cents it would receive correspondingly more. If the average price rose above 12¼ cents, however, it would still lose the carrying charges. Looked at from another angle, it means that cotton prices need average only 11½ cents, instead of 13½ cents, in order for government-loan cotton to move out into trade channels.

The CCC officials, however, appear to have been too quick for Senator Smith. Scarcely had the Smith resolution been introduced into the Senate, than the CCC announced just such a plan, by administrative ruling without benefit of act or resolution of Congress. This ruling can go into effect immediately, while the new Smith bill must go through the legislative mill. A question of precedent and prestige is raised. The only important difference between the two plans appears to be that the CCC would limit the amount of cotton allowed to go out under this liberal arrangement to 1,000,000 bales before Sept. 1, while the Smith plan would limit it to 750,000 bales.

Experts See Ambiguity

Cotton experts were quick to spot a serious ambiguity in both plans. Neither one states whether the minimum 11¼ cent reimbursement to the CCC applies to all cotton or only to middling or lower. If it applies to premium grades, the plan is bearish, for much more cotton can come out. The owner of loan cotton worth a premium of 90 points or 9-10th of a cent, for example, could afford to take his cotton out, even if average middling at 10 markets was around 10½ cents. His premium cotton would then be worth 11.40 cents, giving him 15 points incentive after paying the CCC's 11.25 cents.

Management of the Producers' Pool began to reduce its holdings of futures last December, and began to push out spot cotton as well as to accelerate the sales of future in February. Slightly over 300,000 bales of spot cotton have been sold since Feb. 15, leaving only 300,000 bales on hand. Two thirds of these sales have gone directly into export markets.

On Dec. 15 the pool had 900,000 bales of long futures. As a result of heavy sales in the last two months it now has only about 640,000, of which 200,000 are for May, 317,000 for July and 124,000 for October. The Weekly Trade Report of the New York Cotton Exchange for April 6 says "It is not improbable that, by the beginning of next season, on Aug. 1 next, the pool will have sold all, or practically all, of its spot cotton and all of its futures except, possible, its 124,000 bales of Octobers." The Government would probably then hold only about 4,000,000 bales of cotton all told, against about 6,000,000 a year previously.

Retail Advertising Increases 3.1 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 9—An increase of 546,666 lines of retail advertising in newspapers, or a gain of 3.1 per cent, for the week ended March 28 over the corresponding week last year, reflects an upturn in retail business activity, Advertising Age reports.

Retail merchants placed 17,987,656 lines of advertising in the newspapers of 66 major cities during the week, the publication says. This compares with 17,440,990 lines during the corresponding week of 1935.

This substantial increase over last year was registered despite the floods which "washed out" all Pittsburgh dailies and seriously hampered trade in several of the reporting cities. If Pittsburgh figures are eliminated from the tabulation, the gain over last year is 4.9 per cent, instead of 3.1 per cent.

For the year to date, retail advertising is 3.3 per cent ahead of last year, the 1936 figure being 200,222,542 lines, compared with 193,840,459 lines in 1935. For the 28 days between March 1 and March 28, the gain amounted to 3.5 per cent. Advertising Age says.

Flintkote Co. Stock Is Offered Public

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Controlling interest in the Flintkote Company, makers of asphalt shingles and other products, will pass from foreign hands to the American investment market today with the public offering of the common stock by a banking group headed by Lehman Bros.

A total of 281,914 shares is being offered at $47.25 a share. An aggregate of 330,614 shares was included in the registration statement but 48,700 shares are being withheld from public offering by the several underwriters.

Atlas corporation and the Lehman Corporation are so reserving all shares bought by them, namely 15,000 and 10,000 shares, respectively.

The stock embraced in the offering represents shares which will result from conversion of the "B" common stock now owned by affiliates of the Royal Dutch-Shell group.

Yen Falls, Wages Off in Japan Due To Silk Price Drop

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—One of the prime factors in precipitating the Japanese advance into the industrial export field was the inability of Japan to "pay her way internationally with silk," as a result of an 80 per cent drop in the dollar value of silk exports to the United States, according to the Far Eastern Survey of the American Council. Institute of Pacific Relations.

In an exhaustive analysis of Japanese silk and the American market, William W. Lockwood Jr., research associate, points out in the survey that with the collapse of raw silk prices Japan's principal means of payments for imports were removed, leading to depreciation of the yen, increased pressure on wage levels and a worldwide trade expansion which has made itself felt in markets everywhere.

Value of Silk Drops

Indicating that through the depression the volume of Japanese silk exports has been pretty well maintained at the expense of price, the writer asserts that "the dollar value of American raw silk purchases from Japan fell from $356,100,000 in 1929 to $69,800,000 in 1934. In the past two silk seasons, however, the United States alone took three fifths of Japan's total output, or approximately twice what the Japanese market absorbed. Japan now supplies over 95 per cent of American silk requirements.

"This explains why bad weather last fall in Japan raised the price of silk hose in Fifth Avenue shops, while a reported trend to shorter skirts this year may make American women more 'hosiery-conscious,' thereby improving the livelihood of the Japanese farmer.

"Consumption of women's full-fashioned silk hose held up surprisingly throughout the depression. With only small annual fluctuations, it advanced from 30,000,000 dozen pairs in 1929 to 31,600,000 in the first 11 months of 1935, setting an all-time record in the latter year.

Outlook Encouraging

"The immediate outlook for Japanese silk is more encouraging than it has been for some time. Silk consumption by American mills in 1935—471,000 bales—was 7.2 per cent above the level of the previous year and silk imports during the first 11 months were up 25 per cent in value.

"Japan's problem is to provide a satisfactory livelihood for the large sector of the population still dependent upon silk. A successful solution of this problem through rationalization or restriction seems to rest upon the possibility of providing alternative employment in agriculture or in domestic or factory industries.

"Further legislation to extend centralized control of the silk industry under the supervision of the Government may be forthcoming at the next session of the Diet."

The World's Business

How to Rehabilitate Silver—China's Mission to Washington—New Hopes Arise Out of Chaos

By H. B. E.

EXACTLY what is hoped to be achieved as the result of the Chinese negotiations which have opened in the Treasury in Washington will probably not be known till the negotiations have been concluded. Probably nothing will be vouchsafed even then. For the mission from China, headed by K. P. Chen, is concerned with silver, and missions about silver are notoriously "wropt-up in mystery." The background of the Chinese situation may help us, however, to hazard the objects of the mission.

On Nov. 4 last year China, the last great silver standard country, announced the complete abandonment of silver as a medium of exchange. The news came as a great blow to silver. For China, in normal times, is the prop of the silver market. The size of that prop may be appreciated from a few figures. In 1930 China bought one hundred twenty three millions out of total world supplies of three hundred eighteen millions. Thus it absorbed 38 per cent of the supplies made available for that year. This intake was necessitated by the fact that China was on a silver standard. Whenever it had balances due it from the rest of the world, it accepted them in silver, just as gold standard countries paid their balances in gold.

In 1932 China's balance in its world dealings turned into a deficit. Therefore, toward the end of the year, it began to pay out silver in settlement. This has been the case since that time. Partly the changed situation was due to depression which reduced world orders for Chinese goods and diminished remittances home from Chinese immigrants abroad. Partly it was due to the silver buying policy of the United States which, by forcing up the price of silver, correspondingly forced up the foreign exchange value of China's silver currency.

How much of China's adversity was due to the one factor and how much to the other, will always remain a matter of dispute. There is no controversy, however, that both factors played a part in throwing China into economic confusion. Mr. Chen himself in a current article in "World Trade," organ of the International Chamber of Commerce, attaches the major blame to America's Silver Purchase Act. He says, perhaps a little extravagantly,

> "Now on account of this purchasing plan, not only was monetary stabilization denied China, but the nightmare of civilization, the depression, came to fall upon China as its prey. The rise of the silver price brought in its wake, as far as China is concerned, falling prices, shrinkage of currency, destruction of industries and business, a greater deficit in the Government's budget, and increasing chaos in society."

At least we can appreciate from the situation of the United States in late 1932 and early 1933, and the present situation of France, that a high exchange is deleterious. So on Nov. 4, last, China, in Mr. Chen's words, "was compelled to recognize the fact that in order to stabilize her currency and to avoid national bankruptcy she must go off the silver standard." China, like Britain, is now "managing" its currency.

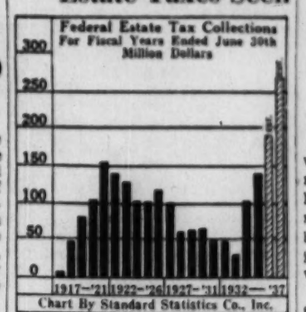
This step, as I have said, was disastrous to the long-run fortunes of silver. For it meant that China was demonetizing silver. It was as if she had said to the world, in particular the United States, "All right, if you insist upon competing with us for the world's silver to the point where it is expensive for us to use we will sell you the silver we have absorbed for centuries and use paper money instead." This is exactly what has been happening. Most of the silver which entered the world's markets in the latter part of last year came from China. Secretary Morgenthau, in spite of his buying mandate from Congress, refused to absorb the avalanche. Instead he came to a special buying arrangement with the Chinese Government. But the arrangement comprised only a portion of the current offering. Consequently the world price of silver left unsupported "broke" from the pedestal to which American buying had hoisted it. It is 45 cents an ounce today, as compared with 80 cents a year ago.

It may be that the object of Mr. Chen's mission is merely to arrange another special deal. China on its new paper currency must build up foreign balances so that it can keep that currency stable in terms of foreign money. For this purpose it must use the proceeds of silver selling, in addition to any balances from trade that it piles up. But there is a possibility that China's aim in negotiating with Washington is much more important than this. Mr. Chen may be telling Mr. Morgenthau that China hopes one day to go back to the silver standard. If this is the case the United States, in the interests of silver, should do all in its power to encourage China. For there can be no stability for silver without the support of the country that is normally silver's best customer.

But China will never restore silver to an important place in its monetary system without prior assurances from the United States that the silver buying cycle is over. Specifically, China will not return to its allegiance to silver if there is any possibility that once again she would be forced to bid up the world's price in competition with the United States Treasury in order to obtain her requirements. What is the best way of satisfying China? *Obviously by assuring China of a supply of silver at a stable price out of the huge and useless hoards now reposing in the Treasury's own vaults.* In other words if the Treasury could say to China, "We stand ready to sell you up to X ounces of silver at a price of X for X years if you need it."

The trouble is that the Silver *Purchase* Act would have to be amended to permit such an agreement. One does not see much possibility of this till the silver inflation group in the Senate understands the present plight of silver, and the necessity, if that plight is not to become a permanent condition, of securing the return of China's allegiance to silver. The rehabilitation of silver can be accomplished only by saving it from these so-called rehabilitators.

New High Federal Estate Taxes Seen



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Federal estate taxes will reach a new high in the current fiscal year and next year they are expected to register another gain of around 40 per cent.

South Expands in Buying Of Electrical Equipment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., April 10—Georgia Alabama and Tennessee lead all other states in the Union in increased use of electricity in the home, according to the figures of the Edison Electrical Institute.

Quotas have been established for each state of the business each should produce during the year by the major manufacturing companies of electrical appliances. During 1935, Georgia is estimated to have purchased 353.4 per cent of its quota. This indicates that over three and a half times as many radios, refrigerators, washing machines and similar commodities were bought in the Empire State than it was expected would be bought in that time. Tennessee followed with 274.2 per cent as its record and Alabama with 235.3 per cent as its record. There was not another state which came even close to the record set by these three southern states.

Sale of Garments In Woolen Trade 30 P. C. Over 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Women's wool fabrics continued in active demand during the past week, with little if any goods available for immediate and near-by delivery, but business in men's wear wool goods is quiet, according to the New York Wool Top Exchange Service.

Garment producers report that they have written twice the volume of orders they are able to fill, and state that sales of garments for after-Easter promotions are running 25 to 30 per cent ahead of last year, indicating an almost proportionate increase in the sale of wool goods.

"Religious holidays during the week interfered with trading in piece goods markets, but mills continued busy on contracts written in the last few months. The majority of the trade looks for an upturn in demand for all types of fabrics late this month.

Mills On Full Time

"A number of mills during the week resumed full time production after having been forced to shut down by floods," says the Exchange Service. "Deliveries were resumed to clothing manufacturers, who have begun to show fall lines of suits and topcoats. The latter are reported to be booking a fair amount of business and are expected to place duplicate orders for piece goods in the next few weeks.

"The current week is expected to witness a marked expansion in sales of clothing at retail. In all parts of the country, sales have been running well ahead of a year ago. This trend is expected to continue through the month of June, when bonus certificates will be cashed by the Government. Sales of women's apparel are increasing by leaps and bounds, with wool suits and coats in the lead. Most manufacturers are concentrating on sales of white and pastel coats and sports wear for the summer season.

Showing Fall Lines

"A number of women's wear mills are beginning to show lines for fall. Mills have already booked initial business on nubby patterns, stripes and slubbed boucles, all-over patterns in three-tone effects, tapestry weaves, shadow checks, and bordered woolens. Additional lines will be opened as the season progresses.

"The general belief is that the season will get under way earlier than in recent years, due to the fact that garment manufacturers in the last few weeks have lost substantial business because of failure to cover piece goods in time to permit mills to make deliveries.

"Business in yarn markets during the week was light. A number of spinners reduced prices, by an average of 2½ cents a pound."

Industrial Activity In April Is Running Ahead of a Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—In all but a few lines, industrial activity is running ahead of a year ago, according to estimates of April production made by Standard Statistics Company.

The following table gives probable per cent changes in production from April, 1935:

Building contracts (Area)	+110
Steel ingots	+39
Lumber	+35
Cement	+30
Chemicals	+25
Pig Iron	+24
Lead	+20
Zinc	+15
Electric Power	+11
Wheat Flour	+10
Bituminous Coal	+10
Petroleum	+10
Gasoline	+9
Cotton Goods	+8
Slaughterings	+8
Tobacco	+6
Sugar Meltings	+5
Newsprint	+5
Shoes	+4
Lubricating Oil	+1
Auto Tires	0
Anthracite Coal	0
Tin	0
Kerosene	0
Gas and Fuel Oil	0
Autos, Passenger	—5
Autos, trucks	—5
Woolen Goods	—7
Silk Takings	—30

Brokers' Loans Off $8,000,000 in Week

WASHINGTON, April 10 (AP)—Loans on securities to brokers and dealers, held by weekly reporting member banks in New York City, were reported by the Federal Reserve Board to have totaled $1,011,000,000 for the week ended yesterday, a decrease of $8,000,000 for the week.

Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $632,000,000.

Distribution for the week, with comparisons for the previous week and the corresponding week a year ago, were:

(000 omitted)

	This Week	Prev. Week	Year Ago
In New York City	$944,000	$956,000	$578,000
Outside New York	67,000	63,000	54,000

Gain in Colombian Cotton Crop Apt to Cut Imports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—As a consequence of the increase in cotton production in Colombia, cotton imports into the country will probably be reduced during the present year, according to a Commerce Department report from Bogota.

Local cotton mill operators estimate that the 1936 cotton crop now being harvested will amount to approximately 4,000,000 kilos compared with 3,000,000 kilos in 1935, it was stated.

It is not believed, however, that imports of raw cotton will be entirely eliminated in the present year. It is pointed out that in 1935 when the cotton crop yielded approximately 3,000,000 kilos, Colombia imported 3,646,394 kilos of cotton, practically all of which originated in the United States, according to the report.

The Liu Li Ch'ang Fair

JADE and ivory and cornelian, bronze and amethyst, rose quartz and embroidery and pewter, gold lacquer and cinnabar, carved wood and turquoise and mother-of-pearl, porcelain, agate and silver, paintings and calligraphic scrolls, cloisonné, tourmaline, lapis and amber, antique enamel, Peking glass and brocade.—Ceremonial robes and precious stones and tiny boxes, vases, incense burners and silken pictures, figures and figurines, chests, cabinets and screens, necklaces, rings and bracelets, snuff bottles and throne hangings, ear-rings and finger-nail protectors, plaques, bowls, libation cups and charcoal burners, brush holders, teapots, jeweled animals and ancestral portraits, carven flowers, painted gods and satin shoes.

LIKE A BAZAAR from the Arabian Nights, the vivid thousands of objects make a list that whets one's appetite for this, the greatest of Peking's annual curio fairs. To most people, it is known as the Liu Li Ch'ang fair. It takes the name from the district in the Chinese city in which it lies—among the narrow alleys crammed full of book stores and scroll shops, where the scholars of the Republic now browse in the footsteps of the vanished empire's sages. Correctly, however, it should be called the Huo Shên Miao fair. For the display centers in the Huo Shên Miao, the Fire God Temple, amidst a vast, open square roofed with bamboo poles and straw matting. Each year the countless curio stalls appear here, like a glittering flower garden, immediately after the Chinese New Year—from the first to the fifteenth day of the First Moon.

For generations, merchants and buyers have come from all over China to participate in this yearly festival of beautiful objects. Prices are supposed to be lower than on the usual retail market, and thousands of people attend in the hope of acquiring for a song something rare and splendid. As twentieth-century commercialism encroaches upon the East, however, the chances of securing a treasure for next to nothing are becoming smaller and smaller. One must watch his step closely, lest the excitement of bargaining betray him into paying twice as much for the article as its value in an established shop.

Probably the chief advantage of the fair to the present-day purchaser is the splendid selection of lovely things to be found under one roof. At another time of year, one would require days or weeks of tedious trekking to the countless shops scattered in little gray alleys all over the city, in order to see even half as many fine *objets d'art*. Many cheap and undistinguished articles, of course, are intermingled in the display; but the eye which has been trained to discrimination can soon pick out the things of beauty in the crowded assortment on the shelves.

EVERY INCH OF space is utilized—crammed with some object upon which human thought and labor and time have been expended, so that the very air seems to teem with this contact of life and craftsmanship. Every piece has been turned and shaped and polished by careful human fingers, held to the light to be admired in its own degree of luster, wrought and altered with the invisible patience of true artistry. Even the poorest thing in material and workmanship has exacted its share of the labor of some man or boy.

In great throngs they come—the intent buyers, the casual shoppers, and the mere sightseers. There are portly Republican officials in long silk robes, with the leather shoes and felt hats of the Occident. There are Chinese women of fashion, thin and vividly rouged, wearing high-heeled slippers and sport coats over their cylindrical Chinese dresses. There are American tourist ladies wrapped in fur coats, with ultra-modish hats from Fifth Avenue cocked over one eyebrow. And, in a far corner, lifting pieces of eggshell porcelain in fingers only less thinly transparent, there is a very old Chinese gentleman of a vanishing type, at whom one stares as discreetly as possible from behind the shelves of the next stall.

He is an ancient man, undoubtedly an aristocrat of Imperial times. His blue silk trousers are neatly banded into heavy shoes of a rich black cloth seldom seen nowadays. He wears a thick robe of plum-colored brocade, and over it a jacket of lush, dark velvet embroidered with the long-life character. On his head is a tiny round cap of black satin. He has a long moustache, gray and thinly flowing, and his gaunt, parchment-colored face is enhanced by a huge pair of steel-bowed spectacles. Through them he peers earnestly at the fragile article in his long-nailed fingers, turning it, weighing it, holding it to the light, feeling its softness and gauging its sheen with the inherent skill of a connoisseur. To the vivid display of Chinese art objects he and a few others similar to him give a certain distinction, a sense of contact with a more classic era which has passed away.

Another old gentleman, stouter and less frail, is absorbed before a counter of jades. One uses the plural term, "jades," advisedly. There are dozens of different qualities of this misunderstood gem—from the opaque substance, only a degree higher than soapstone, up to jewel jade. The best jewel jade is emerald-green, diamond-hard, icy to the touch, and as clear as a pure pool. Indeed, the illusory appearance of "water moving" in the depths of a fine stone is considered a point of value. Revered above all other substances throughout their racial history, jewel jade is considered by the Chinese as symbolic of the perfection of human virtue.

AT OTHER TIMES of the year, first-class jade is scarce on the market; but one draws in his breath with an awed gasp at the quantity of it which appears at the Huo Shên Miao fair. Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of jade pieces alone are cluttered there in various booths under that casual straw-mat roof. The spectator is inclined to marvel at the apparent trust of the dealers, in allowing such priceless treasures to lie thus exposed among hundreds of pushing, elbowing people—the small bits of jewelry and unset stones inside glass cases, the larger pieces frankly displayed on open shelves. However, one is soon aware of the almond eyes of half a dozen apprentices peering alertly at every visitor who approaches the impromptu shop.

This profusion of salesmen adds to the air of mild bedlam which prevails inside the great, cold square. "Look see, Missy!" "Come here, Missy!" "Everything very cheap, Missy!" "What you want, Missy?" "Very old, Missy—Ta Ming!" One is assailed by a dozen voices as one moves along the crowded aisles between the counters. If a newcomer pauses to examine, perhaps, a small jug of rose-and-green enamel in the shape of the Peach of Longevity, half a dozen other peach-shaped jugs are held in turn under one's nose before he has completed the circuit of the vast bazaar. With that uncanny intuition for finding out a shopper's interest almost before he knows it himself, the "grapevine" intelligence system of China has set the whole place in readiness for his approach.

Sooner or later, one strolls toward the rear of the temple enclosure and inspects a stall of bronze pieces and bamboo-root carvings from South China. If he tarries here, he may watch an occasional devout Chinese turn away from the brilliant display of the merchants to burn a joss-stick before the altar of the Fire God, while the musty fragrance of the incense sifts faintly across the noisy bazaar. But one does not linger long in any spot, for the wintry chill creeps up into the loiterer's bones from the frozen ground, and there is still much to be seen.

TOO MUCH, IN FACT. Even after a series of visits to the Huo Shên Miao during the New Year festival, one always goes away feeling surfeited with beauty. For the impact of thousands of curios, many of them delicately fine, dulls the appreciation after the first hour. All the ivory carvings, all the porcelain bowls, all the rose quartz figurines, all the inlaid boxes begin to look bewilderingly alike. One wishes that he could study them intensively, a few at a time, day by day throughout the year.

Ah—but no: that would not be the Liu Li Ch'ang fair!

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

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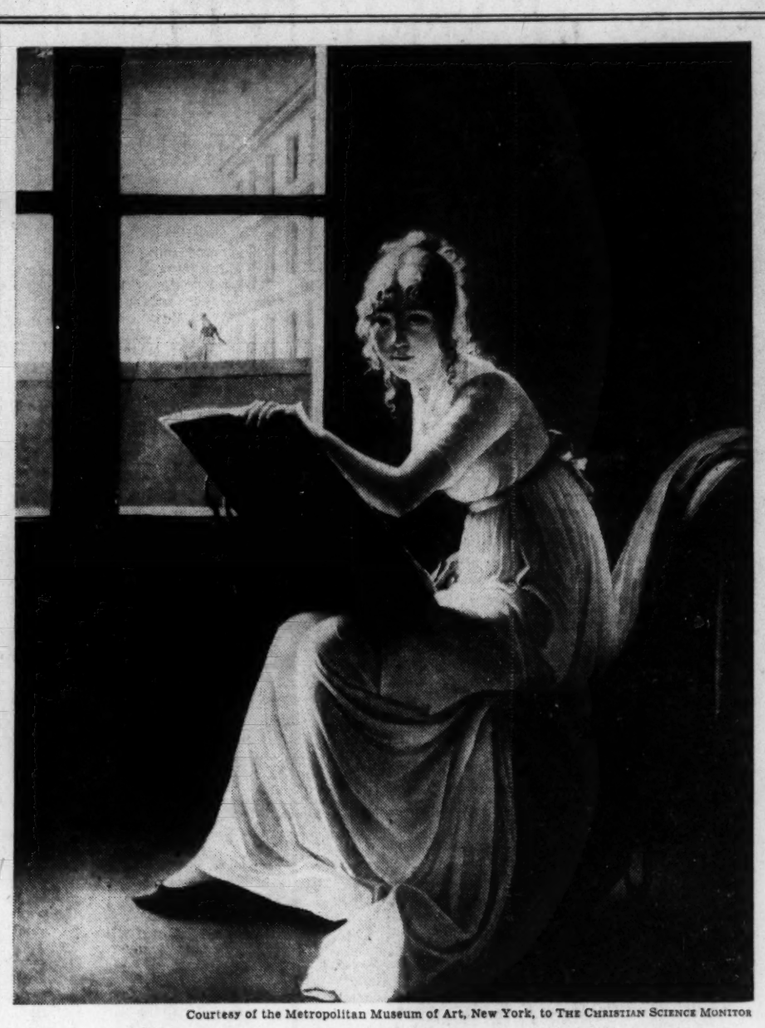

Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MADEMOISELLE CHARLOTTE DU VAL D'OGNES: *From an Oil Painting by Jacques Louis David*

THE work of Jacques Louis David may be divided into four periods or styles. His first style had shown a tendency to realistic nature, which he completely abandoned while in Rome; for, charmed with the beauty of the antique, he said he must recommence his art. Reacting against the mannerisms of the eighteenth century, his work now began to express decided traits of this classicism of which he was the founder in the art world. He became the first painter to the court of Louis XVI and it seems significant that, at about the time of the execution of this king, the artist made another change in his manner of painting. Deeply affected by the history of these years, he was no longer satisfied with his study of the antique, but was reaching out for something more vital, translated by an interest in all that he saw, in the life of which he was an active part.

David was absorbed in his art, apparently thinking little about politics, when the Revolution adopted him as its painter, believing from his recent pictures of the Horaces and of Brutus that he sympathized with its ideals. He held the dictatorship of arts during this stormy period and had the opportunity to befriend many an unfortunate fellow-artist.

His fourth style has been called a modification of the second, "made to approximate more nearly to that of the Greeks." His coloring became better and clearer, with fewer theatrical attitudes for his models, and it was probably at this time that he reached his height as a portraitist.

In spite of all David's good resolutions to keep out of politics and to devote himself exclusively to his art, he fell under the charm of Napoleon, who offered him the appointment of court painter under the empire, and once again, in 1804, David found himself conspicuous in the political world. Among his finest works of this period were many portraits of the Emperor, including his coronation and a picture of him on horseback, on Mt. St. Bernard, "pointing out to his troops the path to glory."

David had many elements of a fine portrait painter—a firmness of touch, a correct delineation and an accurate sense of observation which one finds in the above picture of Mademoiselle du Val d'Ognes. Without doubt, this portrait of classic Greek simplicity belongs to his fourth style of painting. The silvery white dress of the young girl, with its pink ribbon girdle, blends with the old rose drapery of the chair and the gown of the figure seen through the window. The attitude is natural, the colors soft and the light effects well managed.

Unlike many fellow-painters, David enjoyed during his lifetime a glorious prestige. He was then known as the founder and greatest painter of the modern French school which he brought back to the study of nature. After the fall of Robespierre, it was this reputation alone that saved David from the guillotine.

A Picture of a Vanished England

THE parish itself has become a unit so small as to be almost unnoticed in these days of rapid locomotion. Nothing is harder for the post-motor generation to realise than that in an age of horse-drawn vehicles you lived at the centre of a circle with a six-mile radius, or on special occasions one of twice that length. It was impossible for people to go away on a Sunday. The parish church which only opened on Sunday in the days of my childhood became, in fact, the meeting-place of the neighbourhood on that day, and I can see once again the pony-cart and the landau on the road, people in knots of two or three coming down the lanes, and the little crowd that gathered in the churchyard, discussing the events of the past week, while the peal of bells, whose music had been the companion of the last half-hour of our walk, yielded to the urgent shriller note of the five minutes bell. Then the smell of freshly-baked loaves in the porch, waiting for distribution after the service, the baize door, and we passed into the church to the big pew in which I spent so much time counting the ten torteaux in pile of the episcopal arms in the east window, and trying to catch the wandering eye of one of our servants in the gallery. Most of the men in the congregation came in tall hats, and the older labourers still wore their smocks.

More than fifty years have passed, and this picture of a vanished England comes before my eyes more vividly each year I live. . . .

I could show you many a ten or twenty miles of road in England where every turn opens out a fresh picture to make you draw in your breath with sheer delight, where the roadside timber is yet undisturbed, and where the black-and-white cottage at the bend, with its garden scented with gilly-flowers, makes such an awkward corner for the motorist; and here and there the little inn, even as it was when Glutton met Peronel of Flanders in the days when Langland lay on the slopes of Malvern Hill. . . .

I had many ambitions as a child; one was to be a blacksmith. What more exciting than the roar of the blast, and even now I can still feel the thrill which stirred my small heart when I was allowed to work the big bellows. I remember riding down the lane to get my pony shod, and the very spot where I could first hear the ringing of the hammers. How exciting, too, the smell of the smithy! The curious acrid smell of water thrown on the red-hot iron, the warm steam of the cart-horses, the burning hoof when the shoe was being fitted. And how I admired when the smith himself hit the shoe by accident against his palm and nothing happened but the sizzling noise of burnt horn and an exclamation of justifiable dissatisfaction at his own clumsy workmanship. How I longed to have a horny hand!—STANLEY BALDWIN, in the Introduction to "English Wild Life" by Eric Parker, a volume in the English Heritage Series, published by Longmans, Green & Co., Ltd.

The Spring Moon

DELICATE, scintillant Crescent-Lady,
What do you seek through the fields of blue?
Daintily going through April-blowing,
O young Moon-Lady, may I go too?

A-dream you walk in your soft blue meadows,
With a chance-plucked flower in your spun-gold hair,
And a cloud-scarf trailing of silver veiling
And a Star-Child stumbling beside you there!

Bluet, and larkspur, and violet purple—
Knee-deep in the azure the Star-Child goes:
And where you are leading her all unheeding
O light Moon-Lady, who knows, who knows?

But oh, I wish that my feet were scaling
Your floating ladder let down for me!
For who would reckon when faeries beckon
And the witch-moon shines through the willow-tree?

—KARLE WILSON BAKER, in "Dreamers on Horseback." (Dallas, Texas: The Southwest Press.)

"In sure dwellings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE chill of autumn had unhinged the leaves of a stately elm growing in the parkway of a busy thoroughfare. At the extremity of a drooping limb, reaching over the very center of the street, hung a deserted nest of the Baltimore oriole, an exquisite model of pensile bird architecture, now clearly revealed amid the bare branches. There it swayed in the breeze, almost touching the tops of motor trucks passing beneath.

What a lesson in security! It brought to the observer remembrance of a season of song and joyous service. What matter if a playground occupied one side of the highway and a college fraternity house the other! Lifted above bustle and confusion, in the performance of a parental duty, the parent birds had brought forth their tender brood undisturbed by the vagaries of a world in transit. This family found peace in the midst of activity. It dwelt secure.

The Bible is rich in accounts of God's provision for and protection of His little ones. The Psalmist describes "the secret place of the most High" (Psalms 91:1) as a fortress and a refuge. Therein is promised protection as of a mother bird for its young, a covering of feathers; and under the wings are found peace and security. Angelic habitations are provided by God for all those who think and do rightly. The strong tower or stronghold presents a Scriptural symbol of shelter. In Proverbs we read (18:10), "The name of the Lord is a strong tower: the righteous runneth into it, and is safe."

What consolation for disconsolate humanity to know that there is a place where the righteous may be safe! Such a place might well be welcomed as a heavenly abode by the weary and heavy-laden. Christian Science explains, however, that heaven is not a domain afar off, nor is it a local habitation. Heaven is "a divine state of Mind," Mary Baker Eddy tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 291). It cannot be reached by taking a journey through death to some mythical place. It is here and now expressed by a harmonious state of thinking. Jesus described the place of heaven when he said (Luke 17:21), "The kingdom of God is within you;" and Mrs. Eddy has explained this kingdom of God as "spiritual consciousness," and, wonderful to relate, as "a present possibility" (Science and Health, p. 574).

Goodness, or right thinking, abides now and eternally in the heavenly realm of spiritual consciousness. A righteous man is not righteous because of anything he has said or done of himself. All righteousness is in and of God, Spirit, and is reflected by man as God's image. To be Godlike is man's heritage of divine sonship.

In order to dwell in this secret place of good, this strong tower of righteousness, it is necessary to know God as the one perfect creator of a perfect universe, who preserves His creation eternally. Of this spiritual universe Mrs. Eddy speaks as follows (*ibid.*, pp. 502, 503): "There is but one creator and one creation. This creation consists of the unfolding of spiritual ideas and their identities, which are embraced in the infinite Mind and forever reflected. These ideas range from the infinitesimal to infinity, and the highest ideas are the sons and daughters of God."

The Christian Scientist accepts without reservation that wondrous description of Deity advanced by the beloved disciple when he said (I John 4:8), "God is love." He learns in Christian Science that it is possible to express God by loving, and the comforting assurance further stressed by John becomes apparent in his everyday experience, namely, that "perfect love casteth out fear" (I John 4:18). Thus, Christian Science is helping the sincere seeker to find the place of perfect security within spiritual consciousness "a present possibility."

In God there is no fear, nor anything to fear. Therefore man, as the heir of the loving Father, lives and moves in safety. No discord, disaster, uncertainty, loss, accident, or death can overtake one who clearly realizes his sonship with God, divine Mind.

It were well if the inhabitants of a troubled world, faced as it seems to be with loss, strife, and disaster, would ponder more diligently the things of God, and more humbly learn of His priceless bestowals of good on man. Such enlightenment would eliminate the false gods of chance and change from individual thought and experience. Christian Science declares that it is possible for men to obtain and retain the blessed promise of Isaiah when he said (Isaiah 32:17, 18): "And the work of righteousness shall be peace; and the effect of righteousness quietness and assurance for ever. And my people shall dwell in a peaceable habitation, and in sure dwellings, and in quiet resting places."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech.]

"V příbytcích nejbezpečnějších"

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněného anglicky na této stránce

PODZIMNÍ chlad setřásl listí mohutného jilmu, rostoucího v aleji živé ulice. Na konci převislé větve, sahající až do středu ulice, viselo opuštěné hnízdo americké žluvy, vybraný vzor visuté ptačí architektury, nyní zřetelně viditelné mezi holými větvemi. Zde houpalo se v mírném větru, dotýkajíc se téměř vrchu nákladních automobilů dole projíždějících.

Jaké to ponaučení o bezpečnosti! Pozorovateli připomenulo to období zpěvu a radostné služby. Co na tom, že na jedné straně silnice bylo hřiště a na druhé studentský konvikt! Párek ptáků přivedl na svět svá něžná mláďata vysoko nad lomozem a zmatkem, konaje svoji rodičovskou povinnost nerušen výstřelky světa na přechodu. Tato rodinka nalezla mír uprostřed shonu. Bydlila bezpečně.

Bible je bohata příběhy líčícími Boží péči a ochranu, prokazovanou Jeho maličkým. Žalmista popisuje "skrýši Nejvyššího" (Žalm 91:1) jako hrad a útočiště. Jest v něm přislíbena ochrana, jakou skýtá ptačí samice svým mláďatům, přikrytí "brky"; a pod křídly jest pokoj a bezpečnost. Bůh opatřuje andělské příbytky všem, kdož správně myslí a jednají. Pevná věž neboli tvrz představuje biblický symbol přístřeší. V Příslovích čteme (18:10): "Věže pevná jest jméno Hospodinovo; k němu se uteče spravedlivý, a bude povýšen".

Jaká útěcha pro zoufalé lidstvo zvi-lí, že jest místo, kde spravedliví mohou býti bezpečni! Takové místo by jistě vítali znavení a obtížení jako své obydlí. Avšak Křesťanská Věda vysvětluje, že nebe není vzdálenou říší, ani místním bydlištěm. Nebe jest "božským stavem Mysli", říká nám Mary Baker Eddy v "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a zdraví s klíčem k Písmu, str. 291). Nemůže býti dosaženo putujeme-li smrtí k nějakému vybájenému místu. Jest zde a nyní vyjádřeno souladným stavem myšlení. Ježíš popsal místo, kde jest nebe, když pravil (Lukáš 17:21): "Království Boží jestiť mezi vámi"; a Mrs. Eddy vysvětlila toto království Boží jako "duchovní vědomí", a—jak nevýslovně podivuhodné—jako "přítomnou možnost" (Science and Health, str. 574).

Dobrotivost, čili správné myšlení, setrvává nyní a věčně v nebeské říši duchovního vědomí. Spravedlivý člověk není spravedlivým pro něco, co sám ze sebe řekl nebo učinil. Všechna spravedlivost jest v Bohu a z Boha, Ducha, a jest zrcadlena člověkem, jakožto Božím obrazem. Býti bohorovným jest člověkovo dědictví božského synovství.

Abychom přebývali v tomto skrytém místě dobra, v této pevné tvrzi spravedlivosti, jest nutno znáti Boha jako jediného dokonalého stvořitele dokonalého vesmíru, stvořitele, který Svou tvorbu věčně udržuje. O tomto duchovním vesmíru mluví Mrs. Eddy takto (tamtéž str. 502, 503): "Jest pouze jeden stvořitel a jedno tvoření. Toto tvoření pozůstává z rozvíjení duchovních idejí a jejich totožnosti, které jsou zahrnuty v nekonečné Mysli a jsou povždy zrcadleny. Tyto ideje řadí se od nekonečné malých k nekonečnu, a nejvyšší ideje jsou synové a dcery Boží".

Křesťanský Vědec přijímá bez výhrady tento podivuhodný popis Božství, vyjádřený výrokem milovaného učedlníka (I. Jan 4:8): "Bůh láska jest". Poznává v Křesťanské Vědě, že jest možno projeviti Boha milováním, a utěšující jistota, dále Janem zdůrazněná, stává se zřejmou v jeho každodenní zkušenosti, že totiž "dokonalá láska ven vyhání bázeň" (I. Jan 4:18). Tak pomáhá Křesťanská Věda upřímně hledajícímu seznati, že místo dokonalé bezpečnosti v duchovním vědomí jest "přítomnou možnosti".

V Bohu není bázně, ani ničeho, čeho by bylo lze se báti. Proto člověk jako dědic milujícího Otce žije a pohybuje se v bezpečí. Žádný nesouzvuk, pohroma, nejistota, ztráta, nehoda nebo smrt nemohou překvapiti toho, jenž si jasně uvědomuje své synovství Boha, božské Mysli.

Bylo by dobře, kdyby obyvatelé světa, plného neklidu, postavení, jak se zdá, oproti ztrátám, svárům a pohromám, rozvažovali pečlivěji o věcech Božích, a pokorněji poznávali Jeho neocenitelná udílení dobra člověku. Takové osvícení by vyloučilo falešné bohy náhody a změny z myšlenky a zkušenosti jednotlivce. Křesťanská Věda prohlašuje, že jest možno, aby lidé obdrželi a podrželi požehnaný slib Izaiášova výroku (Izaiáš 32:17, 18): "A zjeví se skutek spravedlnosti, pokoj, ovoce, pravím, spravedlnosti, a pokoj a bezpečnost až na věky. Nebo bydliti bude lid můj v obydlí pokojném, totiž v příbytcích nejbezpečnějších a v odpočívání nejpokojnějším".

Pro informaci o literatuře Křesťanské Vědy, vydané česky, píšte na: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Charcoal Burner

THE building of a sawmill in a quiet Sussex village has led to the happy revival of an age-old craft. In the woods round Plaistow, a charcoal burner is again at work. He is a survivor of a race of independent burners who, plying their peaceful calling, once made Plaistow, in a small way, a famous name.

The charcoal burner is employed by the sawmill; he uses up all the branches that are too small to be cut into planks. Living in a cabin on the edge of the woods, he is to be seen at work in all weathers. To watch him is a delight, for he has the skill of the true craftsman. First, in traditional fashion, he builds a triangular pile of sticks about a post some four feet high. Round this the branches are stacked, end upward and in regular order, until the whole bears the appearance of a giant ant hill twelve feet in diameter. (All woods are used, but the smooth branches of the beech and the silvery gray of the birch are said to give the best results). The small spaces between the branches are filled with hay and the "pack" is finally made air tight by a covering of ashes and earth.

Next, the burner climbs to the top of the pack, pulls out the post and drops in its place a bucketful of burning embers. The pack is allowed to smoulder for forty-eight hours. Then it is soused with water and pulled to pieces. The branches have been charred right through and are quite brittle. Broken up and placed in sacks, they are then ready for transport to the grinder.

Probably the most difficult part of the procedure is the correct construction of a faggot fence round the pack, so that the draft may reach it from exactly the right direction.

The charcoal burner, plying his craft again, is a happy man. His wish that he should be joined by other burners may possibly be realised. The original burners left the district and took to other trades, partly because manufacturers were replacing the true charcoal by scientific substitutes, but principally because they could not compete with modern methods of marketing. But, with the sawmill at hand, the second problem presents no difficulty.

M. B. W.

When Thought Lies Beautiful

WHEN thought lies beautiful and kind
In the still places of the mind,
There is a woodland one may find.

The sheen of birch, on green of fir,
In that deep grove is lovelier
Than bells of silver set astir.

The wild rose blooms without a thorn.
The slender cream-white unicorn
Lifts the whorled amber of his horn.

On hooves of bronze he goes unshod.
Sprung from each cup his foot has trod
A ring of violets flowers the sod,

Yellow and white and purple-blue.
None save the visionary few
May trace those clusters in the dew.

One must be natural as a tree,
One must be water-clear to see
That rippling flank of ivory.

None may beguile him, none may ride;
But he whose heart is still and wide
Draws near the wonder of his side.

And he who dreams not to profane
That beauteous shoulder with the rein
Shall walk with fingers in his mane!

ELEANOR BALDWIN

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Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Cottons Exuberant With Design, Color and Weaves

Fashions—Foods
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Parade of the Cotton Frocks

Never Has This Material Been More Versatile

By **Helen Johnson Keyes**
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

THE return of cottons to fashion importance must count among its causes the invention of techniques for shrinkage control, particularly the most adequate of these, sanforizing; the improvements in color-fastness; the new ways of maintaining yarns and weaves that result in crush-resistant textures and permanent finishes; and the handsome styling of fabrics both as to weave and design.

In this article cottons and linens will be considered as falling into one classification.

Fashion shows two trends in these fabrics, one for heavy goods in shaggy, nubby, crinkled, blistered, waffled, corded, puffed, tufted, spongy, matelassé and homespun surfaces; the other for soft sheers, in which, however, the same ideas are expressed but in very delicate and dainty weaves.

Among the heavy materials, suitable for tailoring, are suit, coat and dress fabrics of the upholstery and bedspread types, such as novelty piqués, bamboo linens, glazed chintz, chevrons, seersuckers. Other attractive selections can be made in crashes, shantungs, homespuns, brushed cottons, chambray and gingham. This spring, however, ginghams are a staple rather than a style factor.

Sheers include among various weaves, crepes, ratines, swiss and other muslins, dimity, batiste, voile, chiffon, net and lace.

The season is exuberant with design and color, so that in almost every goods definite patterning can be had, superimposed, often in relief, on the background texture, which itself is patterned by some novelty weave. The decoration in color, particularly for daytime wear, takes the form of set figures, floral or geometric. Dots of various shapes and tiny squares are very popular and sometimes look as if they were pasted on, as is the case in one of our illustrations. Spra- ing ribbon and bowknot motif e attractive on crashes, nautical emblems on piqués, astronomical symbols on glazed chintzes for evening frocks.

Effect of Handwork

Sheer cottons are fond of openwork, which has frequently the effect of handcraft. Hemstitching, cut-work and eyelet embroidery enhance some of them and others merely present an open weave as a background for color printing. Subtly blistered stripes, very thin cording, and self-color woven motifs form backgrounds for naif linear designs; amusing emblems of sporting activities; quaint renderings of flowers, buds, fruits and leaves, ombre stripes, ragged dots, broken angles.

Because cottons have style importance their colors are as numerous as those of wools and silks. For background hues navy, bright blue, pale blue, purple-blue and turquoise dark brown and beige, gray, "Sutter's gold" (a strawberry-rose tint), pink, yellow, chartreuse, crushed-berry, dubonnet, apricot, brick, green, red, mauve, orchid, amethyst and purple all occur frequently. The tints allied with them in the patterning are often very interesting; as blue with brown on chartreuse; dubonnet and white on gray; and again on periwinkle-blue; brown on turquoise; turquoise on mauve; red, green, yellow and brown combined on apricot; dark brown on brick; blue on mulberry

Dark grounds are in the best taste for town and business wear, except for gray, which is in the mode for tailored styles. For evening white, the pastels and the high shades that derive from Chinese, Spanish, Mexican and Tyrolean influences are all in the running.

Suits, Coats and Dresses

New this year in cotton- are the severely tailored suits, meticulous in workmanship. They show straight skirts with kick pleats and detailed seaming; single and double-breasted jackets, some with action backs; a-ced and pleated shoulders, mannish lapels; f regularly shaped pockets, and, in short, all the features of wool and tweed suits.

Even the softer suit is a new idea for cottons, and it is fashioned with peplum, bolero, contrast bindings, fancy buttons, standing collars, vertical stitching, cording and other such dressmaker details.

The tailored mode, so insistent this spring, expresses itself also in cotton dresses, both one-piece and two-piece. Skirts are kept straight and given freedom and interest by pleats in both the front and back. Bodices m y have pleated or stitched bosoms, an example of the latter being illustrated. Shirt collars and short sleeves pleated into the shoulders and finished with turn-back cuffs are characteristic. However, soft, shirred bodices also appear, with wide armholes, convertible necklines, "Margot" ruffs, puffed sleeves. Peplums, tunics and capes contribute to the varied silhouette. A three-quarter swagger jacket in a contrasting cotton material and color sometimes accompanies the dress. Velveteen and corduroy in high shades are attractive for these.

The tailored dinner suit, so very practical particularly for town use, is repeated in cottons and will often be worn with a décolleté blouse under the jacket thus achieving formality for after-dinner events.

Cotton evening dresses follow the silhouettes that are acceptable in formal materials. Décolletages round, square or pointed in the front and back and hi h front necklines with low backs are all offered. The tendency is to mold the skirt as far as the knees and then let it escape in fullness and striped goods are worked into geometrical patterns that emphasize both the molded line and the flares. However, the sheer cottons are very graceful when gathered into fullness at the waistline. Alix has made an ensemble of white batiste with a gathered skirt cut up in front and a "dervish" coat with an extremely voluminous skirt portion.

Chiffon, batiste and other sheers are used for very full wrist-length evening jackets with bishop sleeves and also for boleros, peplums and swaggers, sometimes worn with silk frocks and always contrasted in color. Usually they are white, misty gray or a pastel. Embroidered petticoats of batiste allowed to show beneath dress skirts cut up in front to reveal them have been newly launched by Paris.

Blouses, shirts, gilets, waistcoats, vestees, jabots, ruffles, cuffs, lapels of piqué, linen and the sheers, with batiste as a particular favorite, are worn with dresses and suits of wool, silk and the synthetic yarns. Linen, crash and novelty cottons will be used this summer and herringbone linen is a new fabric for summer shoes.

For all the active sports and on the beach striking silhouettes already are presented in various cotton novelties, including Javanese hand-blocked cottons and sail cloth. A trouser suit of sail cloth has pant legs and also sleeves with columns of buttons in alternating bright colors on which the length can be buttoned up or down.

Benedick Frankel

Left—Ideal Business Dress for the Warm Season. The Brown Swiss Is Dotted With Aqua, and the Scarf and Breast-Pocket Handkerchief Are of Aqua-Colored Linen. Pleating Edges the Cuffs and Jacket Hem. Upper Center—Shirtwaist Frock of Clear Yellow Linen, Brown Zipper Closing at Neck, Short Pleated Sleeve and Absurd Little Padlocks at the Pockets Give This Dress Style and Individuality. Lower Center—Linen Frock in the Shade of Russet Called "May Wine," Effectively Stitched With White, Forming a Bosom and Giving a Nice Finish to Peter Pan Collar, Cuffs, Belt, Pocket and Skirt Pleat. The Buttons Are Little Wooden Clothespins. Right—The Dots on This Navy Voile Look Like Chenille Cut-Outs Pasted On, a New Fabric Effect This Season. The Collar and Cuffs of Ruffled Organdy Illustrate the Value of Lingerie in Making Simple, Easily Washable Frocks Interesting and Dainty

Adventures In Homemaking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS some time since I have been just a-calling, the way we used to do "when you and I were young, Maggie." But one afternoon lately I put on kid gloves, took my card case, and started to make a very special call on a woman who has recently returned from a trip to Bermuda.

On my way I dropped in to see a friend who never goes a-traveling. She is busy in her own home and in the civic affairs of the small city where she lives.

She had just come in from a shopping trip and, as she sorted bundles of groceries and packages of dry goods, she related her experiences. We were soon in gales of laughter. She imitated, in a very dear way a little, lisping girl in front of a candy counter. She then told about the grocer who had punctuated every request of hers with "Sure, Mum," until she had caught him unawares by asking, "Are all these eggs a year, or more, old?"

I was told about the forsythia, "all sunshiny," on the common, and of how blue the first bluebird she had seen looked against that yellow background.

I found myself almost wishing that I lived in her town, it must be such an interesting, friendly place.

And then I went on to hear about Bermuda. I was smiling all along the way because of the interesting trip "just down town" of which I had heard. I was eager too, for the more glamorous tale which I felt sure must await me.

A maid ushered me into a comfortable living-room and soon the traveler appeared. She greeted me with a weary sigh, saying, "You just don't know how very tiring traveling is."

For a half-hour I was told that she saw "nothing much, just white houses and blazing sunshine." The passengers on the boat had been, I was assured, "impossible."

I did glean enough to know that my other friend would have drawn drama of the keenest sort from such a trip.

"The point about being a traveler is not that you should cover enormous distances, but that you should be alert to discovery and keep your senses keyed up to astonishment," said Sisley Huddleston in a recent essay in this paper.

That definition of traveling I take to mean the same thing that Odell Shepard said recently in reviewing a book of travel. These are his words: "To the reader of books of this sort, however, it is not a matter of first rate importance whither the traveler sails, or climbs, or plunges. The important thing is whether, when he leaves home, he is likely to be missed, and whether, when he reaches his destination, anyone arrives." MRS. HARRY A. BURNHAM.

GARDENING

Foundation Building—of a Garden Library

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

I NEVER was faced with the appalling task of having to review the Encyclopedia Britannica in a mere thousand words, but I feel that my present project is almost as foolhardy. For within the scope of this little weekly gardening column I shall try to give you at least a hint of the riches that lie within the 896 huge pages of the grandest one-volume garden dictionary and encyclopedia that has ever come my way. This, "The Garden Dictionary, an Encyclopedia of Practical Horticultural Garden Management and Landscape Design," is edited by Norman Taylor, published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, and is sold by subscription only at $16.25. A card to the publishers at 4 Park Street, Boston, mentioning this review, will bring you full information.

And it would be easier if I left you with that! Truly, the more I go over this amazing book the less I know where to begin these comments. Usually I feel that advertising slogans are, to say the least, overenthusiastic; but I agree with the one chosen for this volume: "A whole library in one book"—a garden library. If you don't mind lists, here is a summary of the contents: Articles on Climate and Hardiness, Soils and Soil Operations, Garden Planning and Design, Propagation, Plant Breeding, Pests; Sections on Specialized Gardens such as Patio, Rose, Rock, Water, Shady, etc.; Miscellaneous Horticultural Subjects (which contains everything you can think of—I have yet to find something missing that I have tried to look up); Special Cultural Articles (Answers to "What can be raised in acid soil, how shall I make my Christmas Cactus bloom?"); Gardening Possibilities for Each State and the Canadian Provinces, with individual maps showing zones of hardiness, rainfall, etc.; Descriptions and References to 190 plant families, 1751 genera, 7785 species, varieties and named forms; 21 full-page color plates, 12 full-page black and white plates, 52 maps and 400 drawings and diagrams. There! If that reads more like an advertisement than a review it is only because I must cover so much ground in so small a space.

Ordinarily one thinks of a dictionary entirely as a reference book. I find this hefty volume fascinating reading, page after page. The reference qualities are there, to be sure. References and cross-references. "See Soils" or "See all these genera for further notes on them" is the way it is done. As you read down a column on, say, "Lawn," you come to the discussion of the seed mixtures for various soils and zones—and plunky! (as Tubby might say) you find an asterisk. This means that under "Zones" is a further article. The Lawn piece is fine, by the way. Like a handbook on the subject.

As Editor of the Garden Page for some years, I so constantly ran up against the garden differences of the different states, that perhaps I am particularly interested in the articles on the states and Canadian provinces. Certainly one can broaden one's understanding of gardening by reading these. Also, the subject should make a good series for Garden Club meetings.

I keep finding new treasures, though. One of these is the several pages devoted to a "Garden Calendar." Gauged for a wide zone belt running from New York and Virginia across through southern Ohio, Indiana, all of Missouri, and diagonally down through Oklahoma, northern Texas to Mexico ("see map," it says) the calendar tells what garden work to do, month by month, and what plants are in bloom. The suggestions are excellent because full of ideas. Indoor and outdoor work is included, and all sorts of information about germinating seeds, looking after bulbs, taking care of things in the greenhouse, pruning and grafting trees and shrubs. From the generous list of "Plants in Bloom" at the end of each month's section, an enterprising gardener could study out (and look up further) a ....e list for an "all-season" border that would bloom from early spring to late fall.

That is the fun of this book. It gives the wherewithal for such a lot of fascinating projects. A whole series of "self-help short courses" could be founded on it. Landscape design, for instance; fruit tree and orchard cultivation perhaps; house plants; and how to set up and manage a flower show. The pictures, too, are such a help. Did the thoughtful editor see to it that at least one picture (usually more) would greet the reader, no matter what two pages lie flatly and easily open before him? That is almost the way it is, and even where there are no pictures the larger type of the titles, the short paragraphs and notes in smaller type make each page look quick to read. An alphabetical index makes subjects easy to find, and the continual help given under every subject, referring the searcher to further material makes the information readily available. The list of 68 contributors is a veritable "Who's Who" of specialists in the gardening and horticultural world.

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COREOPSIS LANCEOLATA GOLDEN GIANT: A glorious large flowering Coreopsis, true golden yellow, four inches across. $.50 each; $4.50 per 10.
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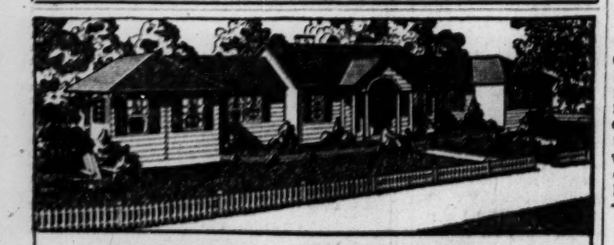
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Monitor Reader writes
AND if you change to Wonder Bread we believe you'll agree with Mrs. Ella Glass. It certainly is a change for the better. It has a more perfect texture, a more tempting nut-like flavor than any other loaf.
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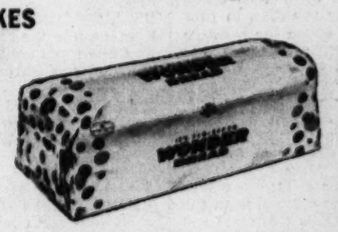


HOW TO SAVE ON CLEANSERS

OLD DUTCH
MADE WITH SEISMOTITE
FLAT FLAKY PARTICLES THAT CONTACT MORE SURFACE

Steamship Strike Settled, Resumed; $9,700,000 Budget Cut Reaches House

Boston Today

Ship Company Strike Settled

After reaching conciliation shortly after 12 today, causing Eastern Steamship Company officials to announce their ships would sail on schedule, the seamen's strike broke out anew late today. At 3:30 p. m., it appeared doubtful whether the S. S. Acadia would sail for Bermuda or whether the S. S. New York would leave for New York.

It was on the latter boat that the strike unexpectedly broke out last night, shortly before sailing time.

Following a clash between union officials and three men designated as New York Communists, the strike of Eastern Steamship Company employees was temporarily ended today. The Blue Peter — traditional flag of sailing men to indicate that a vessel is about to depart—was raised over the S. S. Acadia, due to leave for Bermuda at 5 p. m. and over the S. S. New York, due for a regular voyage to New York.

David E. Grange, vice-president of the International Seamen's Union, arrived in Boston this morning from New York after being informed that some 30 men had walked off the S. S. New York last night in an unexpected strike which prevented sailing of the vessel. He said the strike had not been authorized by the union and was put into effect by a group who became impatient of the time taken by steamship heads and union officials to negotiate restoration of 1929 wage schedules on the line.

A compromise was reached between Mr Grange and Alton B. Sharp, president of the line. This included partial restoration of a 10 per cent wage cut and an agreement on wages for over time work.

Mr. Grange left the meeting in the steamship offices and went to the Union Hall on Rowe's Wharf, where about 500 union members had assembled. He described the compromise reached and urged the men to return to work. They signified they would.

New Type Bridge Used in Fenway

As the ironwork for Boston's new Fenway overpass across Huntington Avenue swings into place and the highway bridge takes definite shape, observers note the very latest ideas in engineering technique blossoming.

Those who feared this step in "modernization" of the Fenway would rob the section of much beauty even though it would speed up traffic considerably, are today less fearful as a handsome stone facing begins to cover the raw concrete and landscape architects start work on regrading the banks of Muddy River.

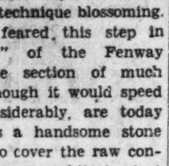
When engineers were constructing the Hutchinson Parkway leading into New York City, they were dissatisfied with the type of highway bridge then used for overpass traffic. They wanted a bridge which would support heavy traffic and stand the extremes of climate without buckling, but they were unwilling to pay the price for such security which then demanded an abutment in the center of the lower road.

Thus was born the "bull pup" type of bridge which Fenway residents can now identify as the type being erected before their doors. It consists of a flat top with no superstructure to support the middle and no abutement underneath. Its strength depends on iron channels which are very broad near the bases of the arch and quite thin in the center.

Asked to give it a more dignified title than "bull pup" engineers decided upon calling it a "rigid frame" type of construction. Displeasure which was so noticeable among Fenway residents when some 150 trees were removed in the section last fall to make room for the new overpass, has been supplanted by curiosity. They have been promised that when work is completed their view from apartment windows will be more beautiful than ever.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Overcast tonight and Saturday, probably with occasional showers, lowest temperature tonight in the middle or lower 40's; Sunday possibly showers in the forenoon; gentle to moderate northeast to east winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy, probably showers tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature; Sunday cloudy, probably showers in forenoon.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Showers tonight and probably Saturday morning; not much change in temperature; Sunday cloudy, probably showers.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds, weather overcast with showers tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	59	56	Minneapolis	36	46
Bermuda	64	72	New Orleans	64	62
Chicago	42	46	New York	42	48
Denver	36	50	Norfolk	50	62
Helena	48	48	Philadelphia	46	46
Jacksonville	70	84	St. Louis	44	56
Kansas City	46	62	San Francisco	54	78
Los Angeles	52	76	Washington	46	44
Miami	74	82			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T., April 10.
B—Maximum, April 9.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 1:27 p. m.; height, 8.7 feet.
Saturday, 1:35 a. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:49 p. m.

By a Staff Photographer — **Overpass at Huntington Avenue in Boston Fenway**

Rigid-Frame Type of Bridge Recently Developed to Take Care of Expansion and Contraction Due to Changes in Temperature

Pruned Budget Reaches House

The legislative committee on ways and means, busy for 60 days in holding hearings and otherwise delving into Governor Curley's budget, turned in its report today and urged lopping off $9,723,467 off the total asked by the Governor.

Just as soon as the budget recommendation was filed, Representative Christian A. Herter, youthful Republican critic of the Curley administration, scored Public Works Commissioner William A. Callahan for alleged nonalertness in not asking for $600,000, in federal road funds available to the State.

Representative Herter claimed that Mr. Callahan had sponsored the request for the sum and that its allocation had been approved by President Roosevelt and the local WPA chief but that Mr. Callahan had not availed himself of it despite the flood needs which have come up since allocation of the money.

He also issued a comparative table indicating that Massachusetts lags far behind other states in percentage of federal highway funds used.

The Governor on Jan. 23 submitted a budget of $77,621,804 and asked the Legislature to approve it. It was sent to the Ways and Means Committee. This group was composed of six Republicans, five Democrats.

Less than a month later the Republican bloc on the committee particularly Representatives Herter and Albert F. Bigelow, began questioning department heads. Instances of Curley appointees purchasing $10 waste baskets and other alleged extravagances were unearthed. Climax of the budget investigation came on Feb. 25 when the Massachusetts Federation of Taxpayers Associations held a mass meeting at the Gardner Auditorium in the State House.

A slash of $13,000,000 in the Governor's budget was urged. It was noted today that the committee's advised cut would have fallen only a little short of the $13,000,000 goal had not the $3,200,000 already appropriated for flood relief been allowed.

The new tax rate—uppermost in the minds of taxpayers—was still left up in the air after the report today. Representative Herter said that if the Governor's budget was passed just as it had been submitted, ignoring the committee's recommendations, the state tax would total about $15,000,000. This would be $5,000,000 more than it was last year.

Principal item lopped from the Governor's budget was $9,000,000 for construction work. Only $1,400,000 was taken off the general fund for maintenance of state departments. This stood, observers pointed out, as indication that the Governor's budget could not reasonably be pared in essential details. This saving was largely accounted for by dropping step rate wage increases. It was pointed out that new construction and the wage question are matters of policy and could hardly be charged up to extravagant management of the State.

Representative Bigelow would not hazard a guess on what the tax rate would be, if the committee's recommendations were adopted. It was pointed out that the Governor's proposal for a tobacco tax have been sidetracked, and the mayors of Massachusetts cities and towns have asked for the $3,200,000 surplus from liquor taxes, so the Governor's two proposals to raise revenue to keep the tax rate down have already been scuttled and he has as yet not come forward with new proposals.

New Police Chief Instructs Captains

Boston's reorganized police department settled down to routine today under Acting Superintendent Edward W. Fallon. Mayor Mansfield was still withholding his signature on retirement papers of four officers and a patrolman on the original list of 14 recommended by Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney.

At 7:45 tomorrow morning there will be a shift of 171 men—eight lieutenants, 20 sergeants and 143 patrolmen—but this is essentially a "paper transfer" of men assigned to various divisions and units other than their original posts, which in some instances are quite remote from present duty and thus involve a waste of time in travel and posting records.

By orders issued this morning, one month's vacation, as of April 6, was given Capt. Thomas M. Towle, one of those retired, and two weeks' vacation to Lieuts. John Lyons and John J. Coughlin, Sergts. Bartholomew Merchant and J. J. McGuire, and the four patrolmen who were also placed on the retired list by the commissioner's order.

The commissioner has instructed his nine new captains in how he expects them to combat violation of the law. There still remains the naming of eight lieutenants from the rank of sergeants and eight new sergeants from civil service lists.

Nettled by reports that the police shakeup which retired Superintendent Martin H. King and the others was dictated by the Governor, the commissioner reiterated that none of his promotions are transfers as "dictated or influenced by politics," and that he was operating with a free hand for the best interests of the department.

Police headquarters men had no pat answer on what lay behind the shakeup beyond possible disagreement between McSweeney and King on appointments to come. On such promotions their charitable interpretation is that promotions run in a four-to-one ratio: four promotion on merit to one for political reasons.

League of Yellow Journalists Forms

The college vogue for establishing organizations satirizing such national groups as the American Legion has taken a local turn with the establishment at Harvard University of the League of Yellow Journalists—who last night invited William Randolph Hearst to be their honorary president. The new group wired the following invitation to the publisher:

"This is to inform you that the League of Yellow Journalists has elected you Honorary President stop please wire your acceptance stop the medal of the league for distinguished service in the past is on its way stop we know you will keep up your patriotic work in the future."

The league presumably takes its inspiration from such recently formed organizations as the Veterans of Future Wars (seeking a $1000 bonus from Congress), the Munition Workers of Future Wars and the Homefire Division, formerly called the Future Gold Star Mothers.

With calm-faced earnestness, the young college men and women have joined the growing chapters of these organizations.

Chief purpose of the League of Yellow Journalists is to increase the circulation of newspapers through the following activities: (1) Exploitation of patriotism, (2) instigation of foreign war, (3) publication of stolen letters and telegrams, (4) manufacturing of misleading propaganda, (5) political crusades against persons disagreeing with its aims and methods, (6) support for all bonus and pension schemes, and (7) extermination of the red menace in colleges, prep schools, and kindergartens.

"We expect this movement to take on a national status," said young Lincoln Kirstein of Tampa, Fla., president of the League, today. "The feminine affiliated group will be known as the 'Sob Sisters.'"

Besides Mr. Kirstein, the officers of the League of Yellow Journalists are Rolf Kaltenborn of Brooklyn, N. Y., vice president, who is also Harvard post commander of the Veterans of Future Wars and chairman of the Committee of Public Misinformation; George F. Halla of Troy, N. Y., secretary, and Stephen V. N. Powelson of Syracuse, N. Y., treasurer.

Gold for Mussolini Brings Steel Rings

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., April 10

HUNDREDS of Italo-Americans in this city who donated gold to aid in Mussolini's fight against League of Nations sanctions will receive steel rings in return at a meeting to be held April 19 in a theater here.

Each ring will be inscribed in Italian with words which translated mean "Gold to the Fatherland, November 18, 1935—14th year of the Fascist era." Announcement of the presentation was made last night by the Acting Italian Vice-Consul here, Dr. Vincenzo Verderosa.

Hams, Hams And More Hams

Just as turkey is the Thanksgiving dinner pièce de résistance, so ham has become the traditional Easter dish. That's why Boston markets today were stacked high with hams from Virginia, hams from Ireland, Scotland, England, Canada, Chicago and even Poland.

The ham from Poland is cooked, boned and canned, ready for serving after warming. It was offered at 48 cents a pound at Faneuil Hall Market. Irish ham from Cork was sold at 50 cents a pound, while those who did not care to go through the work connected with cooking a whole or half a ham were offered thick slices of Scotch cured ham at 43 cents a pound.

Just plain Chicago or Somerville ham sold from 29 to 32 cents a pound. Average hams weigh between eight and 10 pounds, bringing cost somewhere between $3 and $4.

Easter always brings an upturn in egg consumption. Many are brightly colored for children, while others find their places as customary complements to the ham.

Best table eggs were offered at 40 cents a dozen in Faneuil Hall Market. This is 5 cents below last week's price. Pullet eggs, and western eggs sold for 30 cents a dozen.

Florida strawberries at 25 cents a pint offer a fresh delicacy for the spring, while California oranges at 60 cents a dozen, Florida oranges at from 30 to 75 cents a dozen, and tangerines, tangelos and king oranges encourage the enjoyment of fruit at this season.

Snatch Thief Gets $1000 Pay Roll

Accosted by a young man at an alleyway on Washington Street, near Dover, shortly after noon today, Mrs. Celia Stone had an envelope containing $1000 snatched from her hand. The envelope contained the pay roll for employees at the Court Square Press, 1020 Washington Street. The young man escaped before Mrs. Stone or three girls and a young man who accompanied her could halt him or give an alarm.

Ickes Charges Collusive Bids On U.S. Projects

Gives Contract to Boston Firm Because It's Farthest Away

20 Bids All the Same

Says Only Need for Speed Prevented Rejection of Estimates

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A Boston firm has just won the $111,208.75 contract to supply thousands of miles of insulating cable to the Boulder Dam power house, but the firm's success is not due to the cheapness of its bid but rather to its remoteness from Boulder Dam.

In fact, in awarding the contract, Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior and PWA Administrator, coupled it with a charge of collusive bidding, declaring that 20 companies as far apart as Los Angeles, Butte, Mont., Denver and Boston had submitted identical bids, and that there was a prima facie evidence of collaboration.

Will Aid Railroads

Accordingly, Mr. Ickes gave the contract to the Boston firm, not because it was any different from the other 19 bids, but because the company was farthest away from the dam. At any rate, he said, the transportation companies in the intervening distance would be assisted by the lengthy haul between Boston and Arizona. The bid was not rejected all together, said Mr. Ickes because of the Government's desire to speed up its program. The Simplex Wire & Cable Co. of Boston is the successful bidder.

The submitted bid was $111,208.75 for all 20 companies, Mr. Ickes reports, each offering "identical discounts of $556.04 and other credits, also identical, sufficient to make the delivered cost $104,484.31 in each instance."

The PWA administrator described it as "one of the modern wonders of the world" that 20 bidders in different parts of the country could bid within a fraction of a dollar of each other. "While industrialists preach doctrines of 'rugged individualism' and 'the best man winning,' I sometimes wonder if they aren't Socialists," Mr. Ickes commented.

Denies It Is Coincidence

"No person is so naïve as to believe that this is coincidence or even friendly collaboration," he added.

"I would like to reject all of these bids, but to do so would entail readvertisement of bids and long delay. The Government needs the cable for the first battery of generators. A delay of 60 days in the operation of the power house would mean a loss to the Government and a loss to Los Angeles. And even if I had thrown out the identical bids there would be no assurance that upon readvertisement the same thing would not happen again. The Bureau of Reclamation is eager to proceed with the work and has urged expeditious action. I have, therefore, accepted the bid of the company farthest away with a desire that additional employment would be opened by transporting the material involved to the site."

Owners of Estates At Newport Resume Opening of Gardens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT, R. I., April 10—The annual custom of opening the gardens of Newport estates to the public occasionally during the summer will be resumed this year, the Newport Garden Association and the Newport Civic League have announced.

One of the estates will be opened every Tuesday during the warm months. The schedule begins on June 2, when Mr. and Mrs. Michael M. Van Beuren and Mrs. Harold Brown will allow visitors to see the gardens.

Two gardens not open to public view in former years are added this year. They are those of the estates of Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor and Mr. and Mrs. Richard VanNest Gambrill.

Industry Returns to Normal In New England After Flood; Warm Welcome Awaits Tourists

Council Urges Business to Stress Ability to Meet All Demands of Trade—Careful Flood Program Is Advocated

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Dudley Harmon, vice-president of the New England Council, believes flood-damaged New England communities should make it understood plainly their industries are able to operate normally again and that the usual quota of New England summer visitors can be accommodated.

He told the New Haven Industrial Executives Forum here last night that some communities outside of New England have advertised in an attempt to "attract industries away from our flood-subject areas."

Five-Point Program

The council executive suggested a five-point program to be carried out in connection with flood rehabilitation:

1. Establish the fact with the rest of the country that industrial New England is once more in almost complete operation, ready to take orders, produce goods and make deliveries.

2. Co-operate fully in efforts to provide small, flood-distressed industries with such assistance as they may need to finance resumption of the normal operations.

3. Establish the fact that New England will be ready to receive and adequately accommodate its usual multitude of summer residents and visitors.

Flood Control Projects

4. Develop an opinion in the business community favorable to a co-ordinated program of surveys of our major interstate streams, and the development of a co-ordinated, comprehensive program of flood control works, based upon the facts as ascertained, and adequate for the needs of the entire New England region.

5. Conversely, to develop an opinion in the business community unfavorable to the expenditure of public funds upon isolated or local projects, not based upon a consideration of all pertinent facts and not related to any comprehensive program.

Bangor Ships Go To New York And Providence Line

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—The sister ships, the Camden and Belfast, which operated between Boston and Bangor for many years, will soon be the regular line steamers of the Colonial Navigation Company between this city and New York.

The ships, purchased from the Eastern Steamship Company, are said to be larger and speedier boats than the Cambridge and the Concord which are now making daily runs for the line.

The sister vessels have been ordered to proceed to New York for repairs. When they are ready for service the present boats will be taken off. The Cambridge will be kept as a spare boat and the Concord, launched 45 years ago at Wilmington, Del., will be sent to a salvage yard.

In addition to repairs made, the Colonial Line officials will install running water in all staterooms.

The Camden, built at Bath, Maine, in 1907, is 320 feet in length, with a 40-foot beam. The Belfast, also built at Bath, in 1909, is the same size. Both are oil-burners, triple screw, and turbine driven. Both develop 4000 horsepower.

'Blue Law' of 1762 Forbade Sunday Trip to Berkshires

PITTSFIELD, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Unlike present-day boosters of Berkshire's beauties, early settlers here did their utmost to discourage Sunday drivers from visiting the scenic hills of this section.

Copying crumbling county records WPA workers uncovered an old "Blue Law," enacted in 1762. Had it not been repealed in 1887, it would prove costly to present-day motorists.

"No person shall travel on the Lord's Day," the law read, "except from necessity or charity; and every person so offending shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $10 for every offense."

One John Pell, the records showed, pleaded guilty to a charge of "breaking the Sabbath . . . by riding from the County of Hampshire through Sandisfield, New Marlboro and Tyringham to Sheffield within our County of Berkshire."

As a penalty, "the court, having considered his offense, orders that he pay as a fine to the poor of the towns of Sandisfield, New Marlboro and Tyringham, the sum of 10 shillings to be equally divided to the said towns for their respective poor and that he pay cost and fees."

Maine Is Looking To President To Save Quoddy Plan

EASTPORT, Maine, April 10 (AP)—Indication that friends of the $40,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay tidal power project still looked to President Roosevelt for its continuance came today on the heels of a Washington announcement that allocation of relief funds for the giant job appeared unlikely.

In Augusta, the capital, Gov. Louis J. Brann expressed this view:

"I think," he said, "that Quoddy's future remains in the hands of the President."

Since a Senate subcommittee turned down recommendations for Quoddy funds, those interested in its continuance have felt the President, who has shown personal interest in the project, might make a direct allocation of relief funds under his jurisdiction.

No Comment

Neither Lieut.-Col. Philip B. Fleming, army engineer in charge of construction, nor Dexter P. Cooper, generally regarded as the project's sponsor, were in Maine today. Lieutenant Fleming was in New York; Mr. Cooper in Washington. Major Daniel Noce, acting district engineer, said: "Our orders still read to go ahead with construction." Recently Mr. Cooper gave his opinion that Quoddy would go on as a larger project than at first contemplated.

Governor Brann said he planned to go to Washington next week to discuss, among other matters, the whole Quoddy situation.

"I will do everything I can," he said today, "to see that Quoddy is continued."

Peak of 5000 Workers

Since work started in July, last year, the Quoddy pay roll at one time reached a peak of 5000 persons. This was gradually pared to approximately 2700, the present figure, as construction of houses and dormitories, warehouses, work shops, wharves and other structures was completed.

Two months ago actual dam construction began and preparations for major construction progressed.

Bids for excavating of 3,000,000 cubic yards of structure were prepared and invited. Before they were opened, orders were received from the War Department to defer the opening and return the bids to contractors.

Originally $10,000,000 was allotted from work relief funds for the preliminary phases of Quoddy. Later this was pared to $5,000,000. An additional $2,000,000 was allocated by Relief Administrator Hopkins at the behest of state officials and the Maine congressional delegation.

Maine Whales Caper In John's Bay Off Coast Near Bristol

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISTOL, Maine, April 10—For two seasons a school of whales has made its appearance early at this summer resort.

They arrived this week and may be seen every day in John's Bay swimming close to the boat landing

As they play about, blowing and diving, they present a very interesting sight. There are some 20 or more in the school estimated to be 60 feet in length.

Engine Crew Bill Defeated in R. I.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10 (AP)—A bill, designed to force the New Haven Railroad to have two men instead of one in the engineer's cab of the "Comet," streamlined train, has been defeated in the Rhode Island Senate, 22 to 19. Opponents contended the question of the train crew was one for interstate regulation.

Flood Moves Fire House; City to Move It Again

HAVERHILL, Mass., April 10 (AP)—This city's first fire station, washed by the recent flood from its foundation back to its original location on the bank of the Merrimack River, must move again.

Mayor George E. Dalrymple received permission from the owner of the building to have it moved to the grounds of the Haverhill Historical Society.

Resettlement Studied In N.H. Flood District

Concord May Exchange City Land for Inundated Home Sites

Program Is Drafted

Proper Storage and Flood Control Reservoirs Are Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 10—A plan to move families from sections of this city that might be inundated again in a repetition of last month's flood is being considered by the Concord city government.

Tentative proposals, under discussion by a committee on rehabilitation appointed by Mayor John W. Storrs, center on exchanging city-owned land, acre for acre, with home-owners in the lowland areas who suffered when the Merrimack River rose to unprecedented heights in March.

Details of the plan are not as yet complete but information is being assembled relative to the location and soil characteristics of city-owned land which could be offered to families desiring to move to other sections of Concord.

Home Owners Consulted

The rehabilitation committee has conferred with many agencies in drafting a program of land transfers which will be submitted to the city government for ratification. In addition, conferences are being held with individual home owners. It is hoped that the plan will have progressed sufficiently so that a meeting of the full rehabilitation committee can be held next week to consider it.

Soon after the flood Red Cross officials expressed the hope that some program might be devised to prevent families from moving back into sections of the city that have been flooded in the past. With a similar view, the rehabilitation committee of the city government sought information from the State Water Resources Board on the advisability of citizens continuing to live in the lowlands.

Flood Prevention

In answer, the chairman of the board, John Jacobson Jr., explained study of the floods of 1927 and 1936 required the conclusion that "unless proper storage is provided in the Merrimack River Basin, those living in former inundated areas are taking an extreme risk."

"No authority," his reply continued, "can say with positive assurance that we shall not have a recurrence of the 1936 flood in 1937, or in any other year, unless steps are taken to prevent the same by the provision of proper storage and flood control reservoirs, and until our program is accomplished in fact no guarantee of safety can be made to the residents of these areas."

Maine School Head Asks for Stronger Financial Support

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERVILLE, Maine, April 10—A plea for more adequate financial support of the public schools of Maine was presented by Bertram C. Packard, state commissioner of education, before the students of Colby College.

"Although Maine is about the average in respect to wealth and expenditures in other directions, we are way below the average in our support of education," he stated.

Mr. Packard deplored the tendency to curtail the vocational and general course in the high schools, when financial retrenchment is necessary, rather than the college preparatory courses which only benefit a minority of the students.

The commissioner pointed out that conditions have changed since the enactment of the law a century ago making each township responsible for the support of its schools. The taxable wealth per school child, he stated, varies from less than $1000 in some towns to $50,000 in one Maine community.

Ancient Building Bought for Church

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., April 10—There may be something in a name after all for the Square Deal bargain house has leased the 154-year-old structure in North Church Street, originally erected in 1782, as a public house of worship.

The building was first intended for the community use of all denominations but later was taken over by the First Baptist Society. A large show window will be installed in the structure which is still solid despite the passing years and visible proof of the square deal that builders gave buyers a century and a half ago.

Legion Emergency Unit Is Proposed

LEOMINSTER, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Police Chief George H. Smith was so pleased with the flood patrol organized by the American Legion that he has suggested it organize a unit to be called out in event of any future emergencies.

He told Edward T. Killilea, Legion commander, he believed a Legion patrol would be a fine thing for the city because the police force is so small it is impossible to cover the 29 square miles of the city properly.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by John Randall Dunn, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Whitney Hall, 1330 Beacon Street, Brookline, at 8.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mr. Deeds Goes to Town," with Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur. Both theaters: 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:20, 9:45. Also "The Garden Murder Case," co-starring Edmund Lowe and Virginia Bruce. Orpheum: 10 a. m. Both theaters: 1:25, 4:55, 8:30.

MEMORIAL—"Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

UNIVERSITY—William Powell in "The Thin Man." 2:00, 6:20, 9:35. Also "Ruggles of Red Gap," with Charles Laughton. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue, "Brittany-France." "Billboard Follies." "Finer Point." "Moscow Moods." "Obermmergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

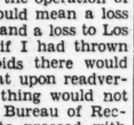
EXETER—Boris Karloff and Bela Lugosi in "The Invisible Ray." 2, 4:55, 7:54. Also "Next Time We Love," featuring Margaret Sullavan and James Stewart. 3:20, 8:15, 9:10.

METROPOLITAN — Al Jolson in "The Singing Kid." 11:10 a. m., 1:50, 4:48, 7:37, 10:26. Stage: Ray Noble and his orchestra. "Musical Impressions," conducted by Fabien Sevitzky.

FINE ARTS—"The Land of Promise," a dramatic story of the Jews recreating their national life in Palestine. Film directed by Judah Leman. 2:20, 4:15, 6:10, 8, 9:50. At 12:45 daily, recorded concert by the London Symphony Orchestra. Yehudi Menuhin, soloist. Daily preceding the 8 o'clock screening, the Temple Choirs, assisted by Harry Ellis Dickson, violinist; Henry Gideon, director.

UPTOWN—"Prisoner of Shark Island," 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:00. Also "Music Goes Round," 2:20, 5:30, 8:38. Tomorrow: "The Country Doctor." Also Marlene Dietrich in "Desire."

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Every Saturday Night," featuring Jed Prouty, Spring Byington, Florence Roberts, and June Lang. 2, 5, 8. Also "The Country Doctor." 3:25, 6:25, 9:30.



TREMONT — Norma Shearer in "Smilin' Thru." 9:55 a. m., 12:45, 3:45, 6:40, 9:40. Also James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy." 9, 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "Rhodes, the Diamond Master," with Walter Huston and Peggy Asheroft. Fenway: 1:10, 4:06, 7:02, 9:58. Paramount: 10:27 a. m., 1:13, 3:59, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Snowed Under," featuring George Brent, Genevieve Tobin and Glenda Farrell. Fenway: 2:48, 5:44, 8:40. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:80, 8:35, 8:20.

BOSTON — "The Leathernecks Have Landed," with Lew Ayres, Isabel Jewell and Jimmy Ellison. 10:54 a. m., 1:32, 4:50, 7:48, 10:27. Stage: Charles "Buddy" Rogers and his California Cavaliers in revue, "Studio Scandals."

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:26, 3:30, 6:48, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:34 a. m., 1:49, 5:04, 8:10. Tomorrow: Sylvia Sidney and Fred MacMurray in "Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Also Freddie Bartholomew and Dolores Barrymore in "Little Lord Fauntleroy."

Music

REPERTORY THEATER—First Boston recital by the New Dance League, given under the auspices of the Contemporary Dance Group of Boston. 8:30.

Other Events

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Council Meeting, 3 Joy Street, 6:15.

MR. PUNCH'S WORKSHOP—Puppet show, "The Little Flowers of Saint Francis," 71 Chestnut Street, 8:45. Matinee tomorrow, 3.

B. U. SCHOOL OF EDUCATION—Address on "An Adequate Retirement System," by Horace F. Turner, superintendent of schools in Milton, 7:15.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES—Joint meeting of the Northeastern and Rhode Island sections of the American Chemical Society, 26 Newbury Street, 8. Dinner at the Engineers' Club, 2 Commonwealth Avenue, 6.

Tomorrow

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Christian Symbolism" guidance tour by Mrs. Hayward, 11 a. m.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Meet at South Station at 1:30 for train to Dover. Obtain ticket of Miss Gordon at the gate. Walk about four miles through interesting woods. Also interesting information walk. Meet at 2 in front of Charlestown Savings Bank Bldg., Thompson Square. See the bright gems in charming Charlestown, mansions of the past, Hyde Getchel, the Swallow, Gov. Edward Everett, Daniel Kane House and others.

REPERTORY THEATER — "Merry Movies," presented by Mrs. William Stanley Parker. Special Easter program of musical moods, Silly Symphonies, and other cartoons. 9:45 a. m. to 6:30.

WOMEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB — Illustrated lecture on "Globe Trotting Through the West Indies." 46 Beacon Street, 2.

APPALACHIAN MOUNTAIN CLUB—Meet at North Station at 1:20 for train to Phillips Beach. Walk along rocky shore and cliffs to Devereux. Also Natural History hike. Meet at Elm Street car stop on upper platform of Sullivan Square, 3. Walk of three or four miles through the Middlesex Fells.

Radio Programs On Page 10

Curley Calls U. S. Prosperity Independent of World Trade; Stand Assailed in Radio Debate

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—What foreign trade has done and what it has failed to do for the United States is today as much of a moot question with millions of persons as it was yesterday—before Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts and Eugene P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council and one-time vice-president of the United States Steel Corporation, debated the subject. They spoke at America's Town Hall Meeting of the Air under the sponsorship of the League for Political Education and the National Broadcasting Company last night.

Their subject was "Does American Prosperity Depend Upon Export Trade?" Mr. Curley declared it did not; Mr. Thomas declared it did. Mr. Curley held that America was self-contained and self-sufficient and that Americans should "buy at home."

Mr. Thomas held that "an America self-contained would be stifling in its effects upon the industrial life of the nation," since "self-contained means exclusion of imports required by both farm and factory, and consequent inability to sell our surpluses abroad."

Curley Unruffled

A chorus of boos did not ruffle Curley after he had delivered the charge that Japanese ships are carrying back scrap metal to make into war materials "to kill Chinese in our day and Americans in a later day." The Governor called out "All right, all right, I've got the figures" and then quoted from an Oriental trade magazine.

According to Mr. Curley "a fundamental change in the character of international trade" took place between 1929 and 1934. During these years, he said, the United States' share of world trade dropped from 13.84 per cent to 9.53 per cent. During one of these years—1928—the value of goods fabricated in industry, taken from the soil or made through agriculture or otherwise in the United States represented the highest total in the nation's history. These figures and those for 1927 show that "in the two most prosperous years in the history of the American nation, the American people could have lived unto themselves without the importation or exportation of a single dollar's worth of goods," he declared.

Hopeful Years for U. S.

"These two years represented the most hopeful and prosperous years in the history of the American nation, and really justified the hope that the poorhouse would cease to exist in America and that the nation would never again know an unhappy day," he continued.

"The prosperity of these two years might properly be traced to the increased distribution of the wealth created by the labor of the American people. Certainly the prosperity of America in the two most prosperous years in its history was not due to the export business conducted by the United States and which represented less than 5 per cent of the total and which was offset by a nearly equal volume of imports."

Mr. Curley declared that the "Buy British" campaign in England had made unemployment less there than at any time since the peak of prosperity in 1926 and scored the American propensity for buying irrespective of where the goods were manufactured. He was strongly critical of Japanese invasion of the American market, declaring that industry here could not compete with Japan's low wage scale no matter what developments were made in manufacturing and mechanization of industry. He was for the adoption of a tariff system "representing the equivalent of the cost of production in the United States plus 10 per cent," which he declared was essential for the well-being of the American worker and the American nation.

Hits Free Trade Policy

"I believe this is imperative unless we desire a large element of the population to continue permanently on welfare rolls," he said, adding that, in his view, "the mechanization of industry during the past 25 years has rendered the free trade theory untenable and will continue to render it impossible of operation with advantage of success, due to the impossibility of making uniform the conditions entering into the manufacture of commodities."

Mr. Thomas held that success of the "buy at home" movement would mean a hauling down of the American flag from ships at sea.

"The American flag on 40 services now appears in hundreds of foreign ports," he said. "I do not believe the American people will allow the flag of our merchant marine to be hauled down by abandonment of our foreign trade, which eventually would be the case if 'buy at home' prevailed."

Holds Foreign Trade Essential

Mr. Thomas quoted figures purporting to show how the economic position of the country would be adversely affected without foreign trade, and mentioned many of a long list of articles which he said could not be manufactured here without imports. He said there would be no table or kitchenware made of aluminum and tin, no sugar, no rubber shoes, heels, raincoats or hard-rubber pipe; no steel rails, steel cars or air brakes; no asphalt streets, automobiles, electric cars or motor buses; no lead pencils, fountain pens, dictaphones, typewriters, and telephones. There would be few newspapers, since imports of wood pulp would be prohibited; no electric lights, no canned foods, sewing machines; no motion pictures, radios nor pianos.

Mr. Thomas quoted Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, that the withdrawal of the United States from foreign trade would necessitate a reduction of 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 acres of crop land below the average of 1920-'30, declaring that this would involve the shifting of population and transfer of employment "on a colossal scale—a transformation beyond the resources of any government to bring about."

Dependent on World Trade

"One out of six of our crop acres cultivated in the period of 1920-'30 was dependent upon sales abroad," he said.

"Nearly one half of our total imports are essential raw materials," Mr. Thomas continued. "Our exports are largely comprised of surplus mass production goods. Reduced exports means reduced earnings, higher cost to consumers and radical readjustment of our entire political economy."

The "Buy American" movement means a return to the economic depression, he added. "It is a defeatist and fallacious doctrine and a foreign nostrum. It is alien to American economic traditions and harmful to the prestige of the nation as a world power."

New Police Commanders in Boston

By a Staff Photographer

New Police Captains Ready for Duty

Seated, Left to Right—Capt. Francis M. Tiernan, Commissioner Eugene C. McSweeney, Acting Superintendent Edward W. Fallon, and Capt. Benjamin A. Wall. Standing—Capt. Francis J. Murphy, Capt. Thomas G. Duggan, Capt. John F. McCarthy, Capt. William D. Donovan, Capt. Francis P. Haggerty, Capt. John T. O'Dea and Capt. Charles F. Eldridge

'Minute Man' Ready to Return

The "Minute Man," Chicago express of the Boston and Maine Railroad, will be restored to service westbound on Monday, officials of the road announced today. Eastbound service to Boston will be resumed on Tuesday. It was slightly over three weeks ago that the flood waters of Massachusetts rivers made the Fitchburg division inoperable because of washouts and wrecked bridges.

At the same time the road announced that it would operate its new type restaurant-parlor-lounge cars on through service from Boston to Troy instead of from Greenfield to Troy, as formerly. Sleeping cars will be operated through from Boston to Chicago in both directions and the train will operate on its usual schedule, departing from the North Station at 3:50 p. m. and from the La Salle Street in Chicago at 5:30 p. m.

What's Going On in the Arts

Rhodes of Africa

CECIL RHODES is the subject of the principal picture on the new Paramount - Fenway bill. "Rhodes the Empire Builder" it is called in England. "Rhodes the Diamond Master" it has been renamed here. A natural shift of emphasis.

It is possible to take two views of Rhodes, as different as the two titles. Some regard him as an idealist with a great vision; others as an adventurer with insatiable ambition. The present film, based on Sarah Gertrude Millin's biography, tries to be impartial, to give both sides. It does not mask the sharp dealings of the diamond trader, nor does it gloss over the methods of the "empire builder."

It does attempt to give a sympathetic account of the man. To this end it tends to sentimentalize him a little. It lacks the critical bite of Mrs. Millin's book. The hero is a sententious fellow, inclined to talk for posterity. Walter Huston, an excellent actor, cannot overcome the handicap sufficiently to make him seem real.

So the place of the hero is really usurped by Oscar Homolka's Kruger, a really extraordinary impersonation. The narrow, stubborn, righteous, shrewd, patriotic Dutchman lives before you, moving and speaking as you feel sure Kruger moved and spoke. Rhodes is a lay figure. Kruger captures your imagination and your sympathy.

As an account of Rhodes's career the film is badly proportioned. The Jameson Raid is, rightly, the dramatic climax of the story; but after the raid the film fades out too suddenly. The rest of the tale is compressed into the scope of a narrator's comment.

But the sequences having to do with the diamond rush and the virtual annihilation of the Matabele forces may serve a purpose in reminding people of the actual meaning of imperial conquest for purposes of satisfying human greed. It is not a pretty story, this record of unscrupulous trading deals and brutal grabbing of gold fields from natives. It is, however, the material of empire builders.

Jameson, the charming, the impulsive, the loyal, the reckless, is well caught by Basil Sydney. Frank Cellier, another actor of distinction, clowns Barney Barnato in the early scenes but captures the character in the later sequences. Peggy Ashcroft does what she can with a woman novelist who is dragged into the story for a cog. Hdansia Kumalo is presumably authentic as King Lobengula.

The other picture on this bill is a farce called "Snowed Under," dealing with a playwright (George Brent) beset by former wives and various other persons.

At the RKO-Boston, Charles Rogers and his orchestra head the stage show and the picture, "The Leathernecks Have Landed," is about a marine (Lew Ayres) who is discharged from the service after a fatal brawl, but comes back in time to help protect the oil interests in China. Imperialism seems to be a popular subject.

L. A. S.

Herself

Minnie Mouse

One of the Stars of the Merry Movies at the Repertory Tomorrow

Members' Exhibition

THE annual members' exhibition at the Boston Art Club contains oils and aquarelles and sculptures. The gallery space is crowded. Every indication points to an active season and an abundant output. The artist continues his activity even when there is little encouragement in the market. That tendency is heartening; it discloses that making pictures and sculptures is a necessity, and that the gifted hand may work for no reason other than the joy in expressive manipulation.

The members' exhibition has a large number of portraits painted in an agreeable, traditional manner. There are some exceptionally fine entrants in this display; fewer of the flattering social portraits which used to abound in the past. There are many still-life compositions, several landscapes. Most of the performers work in an orderly fashion, seeking a naturalistic depiction which is clear in design and bright in color. Able craftsmanship is the rule and not the exception. What is lacking perhaps is a more spirited presentation, a dash of boldness, a sense of striving for something remote and imponderable. Smugness sits upon too many of these compositions as though beauty were something one could achieve with certainty.

The sculptures are in greater abundance than usual. Our plastic artists seem to be gaining recognition as years pass. In an exposition they no longer seem an appendage, or afterthought. Despite the necessitous plaster medium there are many notable contributions which reveal that our sculptors are working assiduously both in portraiture and in imaginative subjects. One notes they are striving for plastic values, for the qualities of a medium characterized by its rounded solid nature.

Providence Art Club

Spring seems the time for flower portrayals. The Providence Art Club is hung with several dozen canvases bearing the floriate designs. The flowers are carefully arranged and observingly painted. Too often the shapes are imprisoned in too fixed an outline, too infrequently is the feeling conveyed of the growth, the delicate texture, the perishability of the blossoms.

D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Features Appear in Blackface)

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	**'The Monitor Views the News'**	Religious story, with narrator	"The Goldbergs"; sketch	Hits and Encores; talks; music
5:15	Kay Fayre, songs	and choir; orchestra	Air Adventures of Jimmie Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30	"The Singing Lady"; sketch	Paul Engle, baritone	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	Melodies; recorded music
5:45	'Little Orphan Annie'; sketch	Lenten speaker	Nature News	Hits and Encores; talks; music
6:00	News; "Supper Show"; songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	"Buck Rogers"; sketch
6:15	Mary Small, songs	Terry and Ted; sketch	Washington Back Stage	"Bobby Benson & Sunny Jim"
6:30	News; soloist; sport briefs	Records; Jackie Heller	Popular variety program	Report; 'Blue Flames,' quartet
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical program	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Rendezvous; interview
7:00	Joe Rines's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15	20th Century Ideas; talk	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch; soloists	"Lazy Dan, the Minstrel	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30	"Lum and Abner"; sketch	Talk, Felix M. Warburg	Man"; soloists; orchestra	Saving Golf Strokes
7:45	Dorothy Lamour, songs	Musical Moments; recording	**Boake Carter, news comment**	Hod Williams's Orchestra
8:00	Irene Rich; sketch	**Jessica Dragonette, soprano;**	**Walter Woolf King; Beatrice**	Upton Close, commentator
8:15	Wendell Hall, songs; orch.	**male quartet; piano duo;**	**Lillie; chorus; orchestra**	Will Osborne's Orchestra
8:30	From: Red Nichols's Orches-	**Rosario Bourdon and his**	"Broadway Varieties"; Oscar	"Chemistry of Today"; talk
8:45	tra; James Melton; choir	**concert orchestra**	Shaw; soloists; orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra
9:00	**Music Guild: Musical Art**	**"Waltz Time"; Frank Munn;**	**Hollywood Hotel: sketch with**	"The Witch's Tale"; dramatic
9:15	**Quartet; piano soloist**	**Bernice Claire; orchestra**	**screen stars; Jean Dickin-**	sketch
9:30	**Fred Waring's Pennsylva-**	Court of Human Relations;	**son, soprano; Raymond**	"Red" Thompson's Orchestra
9:45	**nians; soloists; choir**	dramatic sketch	**Paige's Orchestra**	Yankee News Service
10:00	"Seven Last Words of	**"The First Nighter"; net-**	**Richard Himber's Orchestra;**	Roger Wolfe Kahn and his
10:15	Christ"; choral program	**work dramatic sketch**	**vocal soloist**	orchestra; soloists
10:30	**"A Program for America"**	**Marion Talley, soprano; orch.**	**Dramatizations of the news**	Zion Lutheran Church re-
10:45	King's Jesters; trio	Salute program	Spotlight Revue; variety	ligious service
11:00	Reports; news; Karl Rhode	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Don Redman's Orchestra
11:15	and his orchestra	Sports; Musical Turns	"Snapshots"; dance music	Don Redman's Orchestra
11:30	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:45	Emil Coleman's Orchestra	Joe Reichman's Orchestra	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Bob Crosby's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Cincinnati Conservatory of Music program.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), 4-H Clubs program: speakers; reports; music.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

2:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Miniature Theater; one-act play.

2:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Carnegie Tech Symphony Orchestra.

3:00 WAAB, National Forensic League winners.

3:00 WNAC, Boston Bees-Boston Red Sox baseball game, Fred Hoey, reporter.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

5:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Treasure Trails"; National Parks sketch.

6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Frederic W. Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc

Dinner and After

7:00 WEEI, Harvard Alumni chorus.

7:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Family on Tour"; Frank Parker; Bob Hope; orchestra.

8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Henri Deering, concert pianist.

8:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Ziegfeld Follies of the Air"; Fannie Brice; Benny Fields; Patti Chapin; sketch; Al Goodman's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Your Hit Parade"; soloists; vocal groups; orchestra.

8:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Boston Symphony Orchestra, Carlos Chavez, guest conductor, with Serge Koussevitzky.

9:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; mixed chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.

9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Rubinoff's Orchestra; Virginia Rea and Jan Peerce, soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Chateau: Smith Ballew; Victor Moore; Edward G. Robinson; Alice Faye; speakers.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Salon Moderne", from San Francisco.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), Address, "Robinson - Patman Independent Merchant Bill," Rep. Emanuel Celler.

10:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Celebrity Night: George Olsen's Orchestra; Ethel Shutta; Joe Penner.

10:30 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Address, "New-Deal Campaign Message," Senator Daniel O. Hastings.

Sunday's Features

10:25 WORL (920kc), Chimes and service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

10:35 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Beethoven Sonata Series; Alexander Semmler, pianist.

12:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio City Symphony Orchestra; chorus; vocal soloists.

12:45 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), News commentary from London.

2:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Sonata recital by Benno Rabinoff, violinist, and Joseph Honti, pianist.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Magic Key: Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stukowski, conductor, from Academy of Music.

3:00 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; Mishel Piastro, violinist; Lawrence Gilman, commentator.

5:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Pop concert, orchestra, Walter Logan, conductor.

5:30 WAAB (WABC — Columbia), Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; songs; orchestra.

6:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Hour of Charm: Phil Spitalny's all-girl ensemble.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Benny and company; Kenny Baker, tenor; Johnny Green's Orchestra.

7:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Phil Baker; Hal Kemp's Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), Fireside recital: Willie Morris, soprano; Sigurd Nilssen, bass.

8:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Major Bowes's Amateur Hour.

9:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Frederick Jagel, tenor; chorus; symphony orch.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Jack Hylton's Continental Revue: soloists.

9:30 WEEI (WEAF—National), American Album of Familiar Music: soloists; chorus; piano duo; violinist; orch.

9:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Paul Whiteman's Musical Varieties; Ramona; quartet; other soloists.

10:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Symphony Orchestra, Erno Rapee, conductor; Lily Pons, soprano; chorus of 1200.

10:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ballet Russe, from Metropolitan Opera House, New York; Tchaikovsky, Rimsky-Korsakoff, Brahms items; John Martin, dance critic.

Reds and Vets Seek Common Use

The prospect of the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Communist Party of New England sharing the Boston Common on May Day, if it occurs, will be taken care of by special details of police, it was learned today. Yesterday, Herbert L. McNary, head of the city licensing division, sent to Police Commissioner Eugene M. McSweeney an application for a permit from the Communists to hold May Day celebrations on the Charles Street Mall. Although the police commissioner has nothing to do with granting the license, he is responsible for proper police protection.

The Communist Party had originally requested the use of the Parkman Bandstand, but were informed that the V. F. W. had applied for and been permitted the use of this platform a year ago. Now the Communists seek the use of the Mall for their annual mass demonstration. The final decision on this request rests with Mayor Mansfield.

The Mall is just over the hill and not very far away from the Parkman bandstand—but perhaps far enough so that the somewhat incompatible sentiments of the veterans and the Communists will not be carried beyond the limits of their separate audiences.

Plea for Ancient Languages Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine., April 10—"Teachers of classics must face the facts. Greek is only taught here and there, and Latin is on the decline in high schools and colleges. To improve the situation, we must show the importance of a classical education, and this cannot be done by teaching it in the old way," Dr. Kenneth M. Sills, president of Bowdoin College, stated at the session of the Classical Association of New England.

"Today the modernist lives altogether too much in the present and the classicists are inclined to live too much in the past. What we need is the proper balance or proper unity between the classical and the modern. Personally I believe that there is no better foundation for a liberal education than can be obtained through Greek, Latin and mathematics," he continued.

Regulation and Protection Proposed for Bicyclists

Juvenile crime prevention is turning its attention to an increasingly lucrative form of "racket." This is the stealing of bicycles and their resale after alterations have been made to prevent their recognition. The ease with which they can be taken, the difficulty of identification and the legal loopholes surrounding prosecution of minors have combined to increase rapidly the number of bicycle thefts in the last few years.

Within a short while the Massachusetts Legislature will turn its attention to a bill calling for the registration and identification of all bicycles within the State. This measure, introduced by E. E. Keevin of Lynn in behalf of the newsboys of the State, would make the driving of a nonregistered bicycle illegal.

The registration would be similar to that prevailing in most European countries. The owner would be required to go to a local police station, where, upon the payment of 20 cents, he would be given a license and a registration plate to be attached to the vehicle. Both the license and the plate would contain the factory number of the bicycle.

Included in the bill is a provision, that no one under the age of 10 years shall be permitted to operate a bicycle on the roads of the Commonwealth. It further provides that the police commissioner of Boston, the Registrar of Motor vehicles and the Commissioner of Public Safety shall formulate new rules regarding the use of bicycles on the highways and streets.

The bill provides for a fine of $15 for the breaking of these provisions, and upon the third conviction the local authorities would be required to revoke the registration and license.

The newsboys' organizations have become interested in pushing such legislation through the stealing within the last two years of 500 bicycles from newsboys who depended upon them for the delivery of their papers. The total number of bicycles stolen in Massachusetts last year was 3000. Few persons know that the laws of the Commonwealth provide a prison sentence for the second offense of stealing bycycles. Needless to say, the sentence is hardly if ever given.

Police chiefs and traffic officials throughout the State have signified their approval of the legislation, holding that it will decrease the number of complaints coming to their attention and will be a blow at juvenile crime. Governor Curley has written to the sponsors of the bill assuring them of his support, as has Commissioner of Police Eugene M. McSweeney.

McGrady Pleads For Co-operation

Wages as low as 3½ cents an hour, child labor increasing 58 per cent in a single year, sweatshops continually growing, and nearly half of the 3500 firms holding Government contracts paying reduced wages—these are among labor's fruits from the abolishment of the NRA, according to Edward F. McGrady, Assistant Secretary of Labor, who spoke at the Boston City Club, last night.

The dynamic, hard-hitting labor chief, a former Boston pressman, besought co-operation and reason in working out labor problems rather than "calling each other names" and defended the Roosevelt Administration against charges of "Socialism" and "Communism."

Declared Mr. McGrady: "If creating work for idle people, feeding the hungry, nourishing the sick, caring for our children, the aged, and the blind and stabilizing industry, is Socialism and Communism to them, to me it is something different. It is what Jesus Christ meant when he said, "I have come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

Discussing the portion of the population to which the Administration seeks to bring this greater abundance, Mr. McGrady recounted the following conditions:

"Eleven million homes in this country, housing one third of the population, can be classed as slums—unfit for human habitation—breeders of disease, vice and crime. Six million of these homes are in the cities, and five million in the country. They make up 36 per cent of the dwellings of the nation. Let us look at this potential market:

"Fifty-eight per cent of our people have no heating stoves. Half the families in this country have no furnaces. Ten per cent have no electric lights. Twenty four per cent have no bathtubs."

Mr. McGrady pointed out that labor's hourly production has steadily increased through the use of machinery—71 per cent in manufacturing alone—while its share in the results of this production has steadily declined. Because of this, the great potential markets opened up by technological improvements have not been properly exploited.

"Our workers would change these conditions and would purchase all of the things they desire if society would only give them buying power in the form of wages," declared the labor "trouble shooter" of the Roosevelt Administration.

Stating that the failure to deal fairly with labor was the chief blot on the present recovery trend, Mr. McGrady reviewed business improvement under Roosevelt, the conciliation record of his department in settling strikes, and the social security legislation.

Akron Takes Steps For Traffic Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 10—Safety has become Akron's watchword the past few weeks. A long-range program designed to solve the Akron district's traffic problems and reduce the number of needless fatalities on the highways, has been adopted by safety leaders here.

The aid of Akron University in helping the traffic division of the police department solve its engineering problems has been enlisted. Dean Fred E. Ayer of the university has announced that members of his engineering college receiving federal tuition aid would be assigned to work under Lieut. Tom Lynett of the traffic squad.

H. E. Simmons, president of the university, head of the Akron Safety Council, has been investigating the courts to find out whether there is any "fixing" or other abuses as popular impression believes.

Farm Debt Group Is Named

Howard H. Murphy, State Commissioner of Agriculture, heads the Massachusetts Voluntary Farm Debt Adjustment Committee, whose members were named by Governor Curley today. The committee is to carry out the provisions of federal legislation designed to assist Massachusetts farmers financially and otherwise, after a study of farms and farming operations in this section.

The committee members are: Willard A. Munson, director, Massachusetts Farm Extension Service; Samuel Brightman, master of the State Grange; Charles B. Jordan, president, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Joseph P. Sullivan, president, Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association; George A. Mole, president, Lenox National Bank, and Edward Shattuck of Andover, member of the Milk Control Board.

New Arlington Post Office Ready

Final arrangements have been made for the dedication exercises of the new post office at 14 Court Street, Arlington, to be held April 19, according to an announcement yesterday by the committee in the charge of arrangements.

Among speakers at the exercises will be Peter F. Tague, acting postmaster of Boston, Honorable Edith Nourse Rogers, State Senator Charles T. Daly, John J. Breslin, post office inspector in charge in Boston, and Hollis M. Gott and Nelson B. Crosby, State Representatives.

Committee members included Mr. Tague, chairman, Mrs. Rogers, Ernest W. Davis, chairman of the board of selectmen, and Superintendent Madden of the Arlington branch post office.

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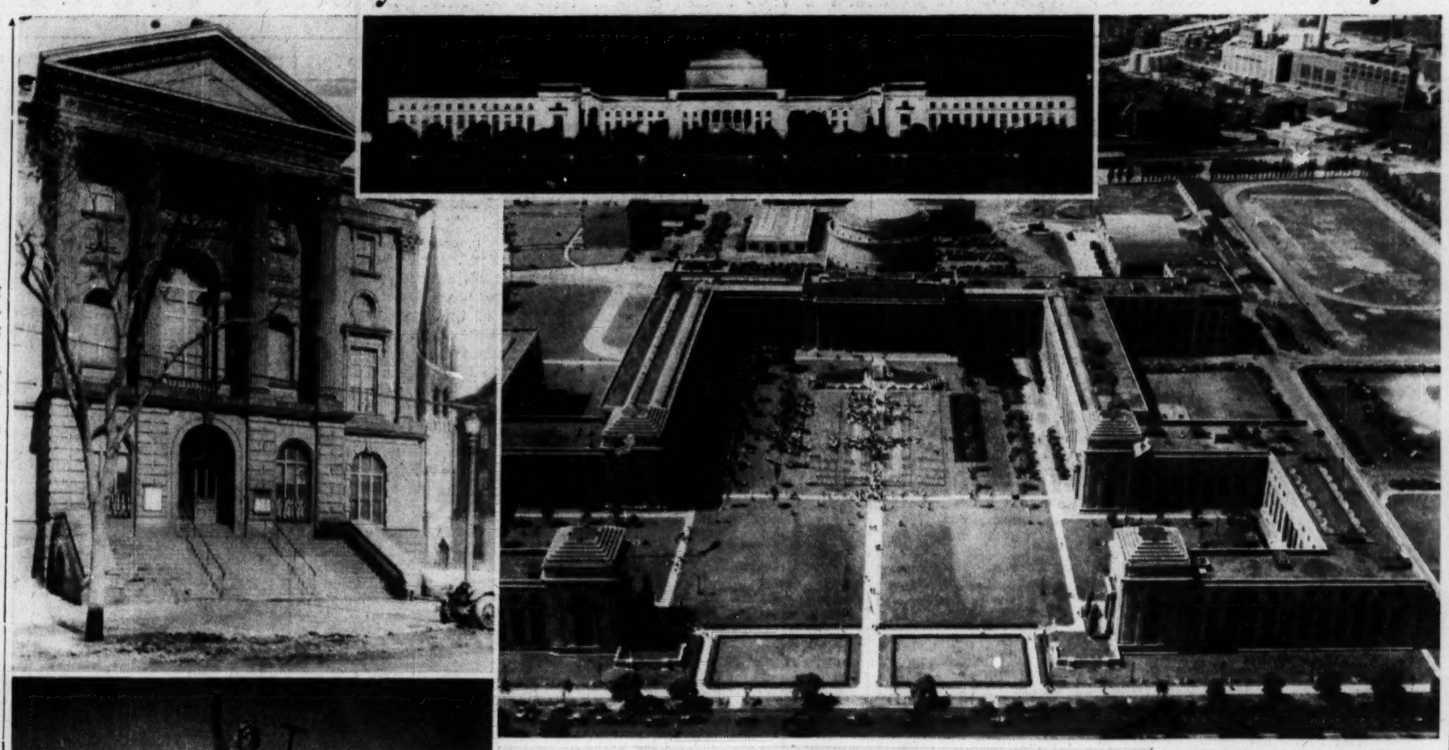
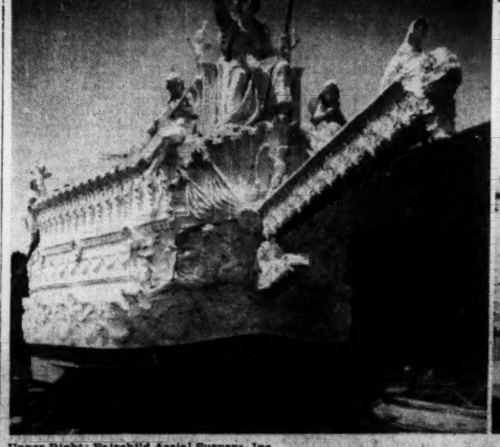
'Classes' as Usual Is Keynote as M. I. T. Marks 75th Anniversary

Students a little disappointed as institute fails to declare holiday — Rented rooms housed first class of 15, but now buildings cover 50 acres and enrollment is 2500 —Eastman gifts aided development of school.





Upper Right: Fairchild Aerial Surveys, Inc.

Milestones in the Development of Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Massachusetts Institute of Technology as It Is Today Is Pictured at the Upper Center. Upper Left—Rogers Building on Boylston Street, Old Technology Until 20 Years Ago. Upper Right—M. I. T. From the Air. Lower Left—The Ornate Barge Used to Transport M. I. T. Charter Across the River From Boston to Cambridge. Lower Right—The Mercantile Building on Summer Street, No Longer Standing, Which Housed the First Classes of Technology 75 Years Ago

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology celebrated its seventy-fifth birthday today — by doing nothing about it.

To the students who expected at least half a day off, the institute had only this to say, "Business as usual"; and to the "biddies" who make the boys' beds and tidy the room if students get up before 10 a. m. went the word, "We run for 9 o'clock classes as usual."

Physicists Hold "Party"

In fact the only ones who seemed able to appreciate Tech's seventy-fifth birthday were visting physicists holding their annual "party" in George Eastman Laboratories—a convention on "Electronics." Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel Prize winner in chemistry, was there, and Dr. Vladimir Zworykin, television pioneer and distinguished researchist of the Radio Corporation of America. So was Prof. Harold Edgerton of Technology who explained in detail how he can take motion pictures at such super-high speed that flies racing across the wall are slowed down to the pace of a sleepy horse and a kicked football is caught in the act of swallowing a fullback's toe at the moment of impact.

It was all business in the convention hall today, with Photoelectric Recording Spectrophotometers sharing honors with Scophony Television in holding the interest of men whose engineering ability is concentrated upon the activities of electrons, those tiny electrified particles which make radio and television possible by means of the vacuum tube.

Celebration "Dinner"

Last night was party time. There was a dinner at the Myles Standish Hotel accompanied by much speech making. Even those who were not Technology graduates gathered before the evening was over that somebody was celebrating the 75th anniversary of something.

It was 75 years ago today that M. I. T. gained its charter. It was for a "school of practical science." The Civil War broke out, though, before things could be started and it was not until February, 1865, that Technology rented rooms in the old Mercantile Building at 16 Summer Street, Boston, and with six professors and a curriculum of six courses, began teaching the 15 first students.

Wielded Wide Influence

"It is almost overwhelming," President Karl T. Compton wrote in his latest annual report to the corporation, "to contemplate the extent of the influence, direct and indirect, which this institution has had in shaping the last 70 years of the development of our country." Technology has grown from such small beginnings to a college of 2500 students, an instructing staff of 500 and modern buildings covering 50 acres on its present Cambridge site.

William Barton Rogers, the Institute's founder and first president, was a trained scientist and a skilled investigator in many fields. He possessed both the intellectual and the moral qualities which were required to define the educational need for such an institution and to win the necessary influence to their support. Formerly he had been professor of geology at the University of Virginia. It was he who advanced what was then a startling idea—an educational system "to aid by suitable means the advancement, development and practical application of science in connection with arts, agriculture, manufacture and commerce."

Eastman Aided Work

Between its residence on the Charles River, and its rooms in the loft of the Mercantile Building, M. I. T. lived for a time in the Rogers Building on Huntington Avenue, Boston. It moved from that site 20 years ago after a mysterious "Mr. Smith" gave the institute $2,500,000 for the construction of the main building of the present group. Mr. Smith, it developed later, was the late George Eastman of Kodak fame who, in the course of several years gave a total of nearly $20,000,000 to M. I. T.

When "moving day" from Boston to Cambridge arrived—no ordinary van would do to carry the Institute's charter and seal across the Charles. And of course the "Harvard" Bridge would never do. So a special barge was designed by Ralph Adams Cram —a magnificent piece of work with a glistening statue of Mother Technology enlightening the world seated on a throne in the bow while at the stern the barge bore a high red canopy like a poop, above which floated the flag of the institute.

Colorful Ceremonies

At the Rogers Building, where the ceremony began, undergraduates were in Venetian sailors costumes and the vice-marshal, looking more like a Venetian doge than anything else, scattered groups of the faculty in gowns and colored hoods. His crimson velvet and doge's cap stood out in the early twilight as the great gilded and ornamented chest loaded with the charter and institute archives was swung on the shoulders of four bearers in Tech colors. There was no music and the solemn procession wound its way to the Union Boat Club where the barge — the Bucentaur, modeled after the ancient Venetian model—was anchored. More than 10,000 people watched the craft carry its cherished burden over to the Cambridge shore.

In building up and conducting an institute with the high aims of culture and social service Technology has stood for, commemoration of the charter date is an occasion of tremendous moment.

R. I. Drive Against Dual Office Holding Takes Another Turn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—The campaign by leaders in Rhode Island to eliminate dual office holding has taken a new turn with the announcement by George Gadoury, a state shellfish deputy, that he has accepted an additional position as lobbyist for the Rhode Island Shellfish Protective Association.

Mr. Gadoury receives $1000 a year from the State for his deputy position.

The drive against dual offices has been aimed principally at members of the Legislature. Senator Joseph J. Kirby of Newport, who as chief of the State Division of Fish and Game is Mr. Gadury's immediate superior, admits that he isn't quite sure whether it is quite ethical for the deputy to have the lobbyist position also. Senator Kirby may not say very much about it, though, he indicated, for he is a dual office holder himself.

Bonus of $20 Each Paid 1500 Mill Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—It will be a happy Easter for 1500 employees of the Rhode Island plants of the Collins & Aikman Corporation.

Bonus checks of $20 each were passed out yesterday to workers who have been employed by the corporation for a year or more in the plants at Allendale, Bristol and West Barrington. The bonus is the first given by the company here in several years.

In and About Boston Shops

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Ordinarily we find it necessary to trail around town, dash in and out of shops, rush up and down elevators, stairs and escalators, and ask innumerable questions . . . in order to gather material for this column. But not so this time, when the order of the day was completely reversed, and all our subject matter was literally served us on a silver platter . . . thanks to the courtesy of E. T. Slattery Company . . . as we relaxed (or did we?), and went about our favorite business . . . eating!

Sonia Fashions

For it seems that Slattery's had invited us to a luncheon and presentation of Sonia Fashions for spring and summer, at the Copley-Plaza on Tuesday . . . and naturally we accepted. These fashions, some of which are now on display in their Tremont Street windows, are exclusive with Slattery's in Boston, and were designed by Gloria Morgan Vanderbilt and her twin sister, Thelma Lady Furness, both of whom were present. In noting their costumes we observed that the severity of Mrs. Vanderbilt's smart black dress was relieved only by three fresh gardenias worn in a perpendicular row at the neckline; while white revers served the same purpose on Lady Furness's dress, which was also jet black. Large twin black onyx rings (that is, duplicate rings worn on either hand), seemed to be their only bit of jewelry. And before we forget it, we noticed later on that both dresses were what we'd call fairly short.

Popular Black

Although many lovely colors were introduced during the showing, it seems that the perennial favorite, black, still predominates when it comes to street and daytime fashions. Fully pleated skirts trotted by, as well as skirts that were decidedly narrow (so narrow, in fact, that no doubt for the purpose of better navigation as well as novelty, they'd been slit in the back!); boxy swagger coats, finger-tip jackets, colored gloves, enormous bags, tiny, odd-shaped hats (all worn more to the fore than aft), and an abundance of intrigue in the way of single, double and even triple-breadth sashes hats!

But despite the ultrasmart daytime fashions, it was really the truly exquisite evening gowns and wraps that left us more or less groping around for bigger and better words. And even though we realize that one of these days somebody is going to send us a few synonyms for the word (but we warn you, we'll probably still cling to it), we insist that they were glamorous!

Sheer Bronze

Surely every woman there visualized herself in the sheer bronze net gown that was wafted by. With its voluminous airy-fairy skirt sprinkled lavishly with fine gold threads that seemed to be worked into a definite pattern, and topped by an equally fetching knee-length cape of the same material, it was indeed the essence of feminity. As was also the foggy-gray chiffon model, whose only bit of contrast was an enormous cluster of massive pink flowers bunched in at the waist, and the blue chiffon (so deep a shade that it was really dazzling to look at), that had long sleeves, flowers appliqued on the skirt, and a matching taffeta wrap.

Flowers in a riot of colors were everywhere . . . but especially at the waist. And more often in perfectly huge clumps, rather than a mere few blossoms. One mannequin even wore a full bunch of purple violets pinned into the back of her hair, as she modeled a pale lavender gown that looked to us like what might be called a modern version of the robe de style, its swirling skirt embroidered in purple. Her parting gesture, as she left the runway, was to lift the skirt ever so casually, revealing a ruffled purple taffeta petticoat—which probably "rustled" for those within hearing distance.

Bridal Gown

Undoubtedly the climax and pièce de résistance of the entire presentation was the bridal gown (after all, what is a fashion show without a bride!), shown after a brief announcement that it had been designed and created by Mrs. Vanderbilt . . . and it brought forth a unison of genuine gasps from the appreciative, fashion-conscious audience.

Obviously inspired by the Orient, the gown was fashioned from ivory oriental brocade, given a slight puffy treatment at the shoulders, and sleeves that were as long as they were tight. A knee-length sort of tunic affair gave a mandarin coat effect. And the fitted skirt, by the way, had been slashed with rare abandon . . . way up in back. The square-cut train hung from the shoulders, and an enormous tulle veil cascaded here, there and everywhere, from a coolie-like hat. Completing the ensemble were open-toed satin sandals. From head to foot the Chinese character of the costume was maintained.

Sidelights

Interesting high lights: Swagger sticks. Strands of pearls wound into coronet braids. Matching frock, hat and parasol. Rows of ombré pink ostrich feathers used as an edging on a chiffon evening cape. Shimmering brilliants shot into frothing nets and foaming chiffons. A wide satin sash that tied in a splash bow at the side, the ends of which were tucked into a small slash in the skirt, only to emerge from another slash still further down on the skirt . . . a neat trick. Breath-taking capes of silver or white fox. To say nothing of the abruptly short colored gloves that were worn with evening gowns! J. T.

Unspent Funds Start an Inquiry

The Legislative Ways and Means Committee in the course of a hearing at the State House yesterday, sought to discover why a large portion of the $10 000,000 of federal funds allocated last year for highway construction in Massachusetts was still unspent. Before the committee were T. N. Keane, highway engineer for Massachusetts of the Federal Department of Public Works, and William F. Callahan, state commissioner of public works.

Mr. Keane, who testified first, was placed in a rather embarrassing situation when he was asked point-blank by Chairman Albert F. Bigelow of Brookline whether state or federal authorities were to blame. Mr. Keane said that there were some delays by the State in putting the projects into operation and that there were five governmental channels through which they must pass. He did not elaborate as to what they were.

Representative Christian A. Herter asked whether funds allocated for flood-relief construction could be diverted for roads, to which Mr. Keane replied that he was not sure.

Both Senator Bigelow and Representative Herter stated that, in their opinion, the $3,000,000 emergency fund approved by Washington could be used for bridge reconstruction in flood areas. Mr. Keane said that this would only be possible on the Sutherland-Deerfield bridge because it was not on a state highway.

Mr. Callahan stated that all roads in Massachusetts to be built under federal funds would be of concrete.

Representative Herter asked whether it would not be possible to transfer general WPA funds to road construction projects and was told by Mr. Keane that this would have to be decided by State Administrator Paul Edwards. Mr. Callahan informed the committee that Mr. Edwards had told him that such a transfer would not be possible.

Tech Students Robbed

The custom of assembling their clothing in a room shut off from the fully ventilated chambers in which they sleep cost 22 M. I. T. students, members of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, at 530 Beacon Street, $69 last night. The front door was forced while they slept.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings Due		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Paris	April 11	Plymouth April 17	Apr. 10, 6:00 pm	Apr. 11, 8:00 am
Europa	April 14	Cherbourg April 20	Apr. 14, 1:00 pm	Apr. 14, 8:00 pm
Aquitania	April 15	Cherbourg April 22	Apr. 15, 1:00 pm	Apr. 15, 8:00 pm
Amer. Trader	April 17	Plymouth April 26	Apr. 16, 6:00 pm	Apr. 17, 8:00 am
Lafayette	April 18	Plymouth April 26	Apr. 17, 6:00 pm	Apr. 18, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiani	San Francisco,	April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco,	April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro,	April 30	Apr. 25, 4:00 pm	Apr. 25, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco,	April 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Race Track Bill Dropped by House In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10—As the fiftieth legislative day arrived yesterday in the Rhode Island House of Representatives, 57 bills automatically were scrapped, when they were not reported out from committees.

Among the measures tossed aside was one to change the Rhode Island racing law to give the state 6 per cent instead of 3½ per cent of the revenue from the race track, and also to give the state a half share in all "breakage" resulting from wagers at the track. Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the Narragansett Racing Association, which operates the big track in Pawtucket, had threatened to close up his property and refuse to run horse races if this measure passed.

Many important acts were kept alive, however, when they were reported out of committee just before the deadline arrived.

One of these proposes a retirement system for all State employees. Another prohibits night work for women and minors and shortens hours of work.

Other measures out of committee and awaiting action on the floor touch on the following:

Ban on dual office holding for legislators, repeal of the state trucking law, public utility regulation bill, state health insurance system, ratification of federal Child Labor Amendment, act to institute Blackstone Valley Authority, changes in banking and insurance laws, and bill to set up a state department of trade regulation to determine "fair prices."

Many bills will be buried in Senate committees, unless they are reported out before today's session closes.

Museum Scholars Booked to Discuss Oriental Speech and Art at Yale

Dr. Ananda K. Coomaraswamy and Miss Ardelia Ripley Hall will represent the Boston Museum of Fine Arts at the meeting of the American Oriental Society, at Yale University next Thursday.

Speaking before the Indo-European section, Dr. Coomaraswamy, fellow for research in Indian, Persian and Muhammadar art, and a member of the museum's department of Asiatic art, will discuss "Nirukta: Hermeneia" or folk-etymologies. Miss Hall will present, before the Far Eastern section, a paper on "Three Bas-reliefs of the Late Han Dynasty."

Works From China

The reliefs referred to are from tombs dating 202 B. C. to 221 A. D. In 1920 they were discovered by an expedition to China, to which the Museum contributed; and until recently they have been in the Freer Gallery in Washington. Division of the finds of the expedition brings them to Boston.

Immediately after the concert in the Museum of Fine Arts next Sunday afternoon, Edwin J. Hipkiss, curator of decorative arts, will talk on the McIntire Rooms. The three original McIntire rooms in the Museum are among the finest examples of the work of the famous Salem craftsman. They were formerly in the house at Peabody, Mass., built for Captain Nathaniel and Elizabeth Derby West and they contain some of the original furnishings.

Mr. Hipkiss directed the installing of the rooms and is the author of a monograph on the subject. Those interested in his discussion will meet in the Rotunda at 3:30 and go directly to the McIntire rooms.

Robbers Grab $4500 Pay Roll in Fall River

FALL RIVER, Mass., April 10 (AP)—Two masked men robbed a paymaster of a $4500 payroll yesterday in the yard of the Parker mill. A disarmed policeman saved $3000 by fleeing from the robbers under a hail of bullets.

Paymaster Henry Sherman of Westport and Patrolman Thomas H. Ryan were ordered to put up their hands as they entered the mill yard. The robbers, about 25 years of age, took Mr. Ryan's pistol and ordered the pair to turn over two money boxes. Mr. Ryan grabbed one of the boxes containing $3000 and ran for the mill vestibule. Both robbers fired several shots but missed him.

Bennington Plans Graduation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BENNINGTON, Vt., April 10—The first commencement to be held at Bennington College, now in its fourth year, is scheduled for June 5 and 6. There will be no commencement speaker, no baccalaureate or class day activities. Seniors will be presented for degrees by faculty members and by Dr. Robert D. Leigh, president of the college, and the degrees will be formally awarded by Dr. William H. Kilpatrick of Columbia University, chairman of the board of trustees of Bennington College.

Springfield Rushes Work on Pageant For Tercentenary Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 10—Plans for presentation of the pageant depicting the history of Springfield since its founding in 1636 are progressing rapidly as the rehearsal period nears.

With a script necessitating an enrollment of 3000 men, women, and children, the pageant will be composed of representatives from nearly all towns in the territory that 300 years ago comprised Springfield plantations. A complete show will be staged each of the the nights, May 19, 20 and 21.

Professional directors, aided by local men and women will coach the actors, many of whom are detailed from military units, society groups, schools and colleges, and fraternal organizations. Ample funds have been allocated toward staging of the pageant.

Court Test Faces 28 Boston Firms In AAA Milk Case

WASHINGTON, April 9 (AP)—Legal action against 28 alleged violators of a federal order regulating the handling of milk in the Boston market was decided upon today at a conference of representatives of the Agriculture Adjustment Administration and of the Department of Justice.

Bills of complaints against the 28 dealers have been drafted by AAA attorneys and will be filed by the Justice Department in the Federal District Court at Boston, probably within two days. Until that time the names of the alleged violators will not be made known.

Regulation Is Upheld

The move to enforce the provisions of the milk marketing program for the Boston market comes on the heels of a decision upholding the right of the Federal Government to regulate the interstate handling of agricultural products rendered Saturday by Judge Leon R. Yankwich of the Federal Court for the central division of the southern district of California.

The judge held that "the Secretary of Agriculture merely fills in the details with the framework of the declared legislative purpose. This is not delegation of legislative power."

Basis of Charges

In general, the 28 Boston milk dealers are accused of failure to report purchases, sales, utilization and prices of milk bought from farmers as required under provisions of the federal order for the Boston market.

Also, it is contended the dealers failed to pay producers for their milk according to the prices and terms stipulated in the order.

No complaints against the 28 alleged violators of the federal order regulating handling of milk in this market had been received by United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford in Boston late this afternoon. Mr. Ford expected, however, that an attorney from the Agricultural Adjustment Administration would institute the proceedings in federal court here early next week.

Local AAA offices declined to comment on the Washington decision to take action, but did admit that preliminary investigations were completed here last month.

WORL to Radiocast The Mother Church Chimes on Sunday

A portion of the chimes recital preceding the regular morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, will be radiocast on Sunday, April 12, over Station WORL, Boston, Mass., in addition to the transmission of the services. The chimes will be heard from 10:25 to 10:38 a. m., eastern standard time, followed by the organ selection previous to the beginning of the service at 10:45 a. m.

WORL, whose transmitter is located at Needham, Mass., radiocasts on a frequency of 920 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 326 meters. The station has just been granted permission by the Federal Communications Commission to transfer its studios to the Myles Standish Hotel, in Boston, where they are now located.

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Rain Cancels Local Game—McSpaden Arrives—New Harvard Crew Experiment

Overtime Goal Keeps Toronto In Cup Series

Stanley Cup Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	2	1	15	9
Toronto	1	2	9	15

(Three out of five games)

Result April 5

Detroit 3, Toronto 1.

Result April 7

Detroit 9, Toronto 4.

Result April 9

Toronto 4, Detroit 3 (31s. overtime).

TORONTO, April 10 (AP)—The Toronto Maple Leafs, that bustling, battling crew that never gives up, have pulled another one out of the fire. In a wild, last-period surge last night, with the Detroit Red Wings leading 3 to 0, and needing only that game to win the Stanley Cup, the Leafs turned on a bristling offense that brought them up even at the end of regulation time and then, 31 seconds after the start of a sudden-death overtime, belted in the marker that gave them the game by a score of 4 to 3.

The Leafs have made some stirring comebacks before. Most people had counted them out in their second-place playoff series with Boston after they dropped the first encounter to the Bruins 3 to 0. Then they came back in the second game to wallop the Boston boys 8 to 3 and go into the semifinal with the Americans. There again they demonstrated a potent late-game punch.

With Detroit having won five straight games in the playoffs, three straight against the Montreal Maroons for the league championship and two against the Leafs, few of the crowd of 13,302 last night thought the Leafs had a chance after Detroit rang up its third goal in the third period. The Wings were taking things in stride and their defense seemed to be all that was necessary to stem a Toronto uprising. Then the Leafs suddenly struck.

Joe Primeau banged one in to give the Toronto partisans a ray of hope and then Pep Kelly went to town, scoring two markers, the second 42 seconds before the buzzer that might have ended the hockey wars for another year with Detroit winning the cup.

The high speed the Leafs generated carried into the overtime and only 31 seconds had gone by when Art Jackson passed to Buzz Boll and the latter sank the crucial shot.

After the game, Manager Jack Adams of the Wings said: "Just 42 seconds from the Stanley Cup and that was tough. But we are far from out of it yet. We'll be in there again Saturday night and should win the cup then. The breaks had to go against us some time."

The teams will battle again next on Saturday night.

Moore Lashes Out At Philadelphia Critics

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Lashing out at his Philadelphia critics, Roy E. Moore, chairman of the American Olympic women's gymnastic committee, declared yesterday, no place on the team "can be bought" and insisted that the members of the Philadelphia Turngemeinde's team would have to "take their chances" against other candidates May 9 in the national tryouts.

Judge Eugene C. Bonniwell, representing the Philadelphia gymnastic organization, charged that the chances for the American team's success in the Olympic Games at Berlin next summer would be jeopardized if selection of the squad were conducted on an individual rather than a team basis.

The disputed point, which for a time threatened the withdrawal of the American women's team from the games, was thrashed out last Friday before a special arbitration committee appointed by Avery Brundage, president of the A. O. C. The group comprised Dr. Joseph Raycroft of Princeton, William Penn Burke of Philadelphia and Leon Schoonmaker of New York.

Brown Out of Competition

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10 (AP)—Frank Kenaly, Yale track and field coach, said today that Keith S. Brown, who holds the world's pole vaulting record, had advised him he was "all through." Kenaly added that Brown, who is now employed in Chicago, had written him that he felt he couldn't go any higher than the 14ft. 5¼in. which carried him to an international standard last spring and couldn't give the sport the time it requires. Brown had been counted on to keep the Olympic pole vaulting honors safe for America.

College Golf Result

St. John's 5, Nassau 1.

Amusements

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Youthful Right Winger of Maple Leafs, Who Scored Two of the Four Goals to Keep His Team in the Running for the Famous Stanley Cup, Emblematic of the World Hockey Championship

Comedy Divers to Provide Hilarity in Harvard Pool

Laughs aplenty are in store for those who attend the Water Carnival to be held in the Harvard University pool tomorrow night. Tucked inconspicuously on the program of 15 events are two of New England's cleverest diving comedians, Bennie Santoro and Leo O'Neil, both of Norwood.

All seriousness and tension of the patrons is bound to be unleashed into honest to goodness laughter when these two water clowns start their 10 minutes of fun. In fact, there is not one minute let up from the time of their first awkward splash until they make their exit.

The boys are usually announced as two bathing beauties. Their appearance, in old fashioned bathing suits of 1900 vintage, sets off the laughing spark, and so it continues, especially when they land in the water in every position conceivable.

The Harvard pool will not be strange to Santoro and O'Neil. Back in 1931 they performed a comedy act during the intermission of the Harvard-Yale swimming meet. Those who witnessed their stunting and comical antics declared it to be the funniest they had ever seen. Previous to that time they were diving in A. A. U. competition at the old Metropolitan Swimming Club of Boston under the tutorage of Capt. Jack Wallace, now of the Red Cross. Although both boys were excellent divers, they did not reach championship caliber. Realizing this, they turned to comedy diving, and have been successful ever since.

The carnival will open with the boys' relay at 100 yards, followed by the men's invitation 220-yard freestyle, in which Harvard's sensational sophomore star, Charlie Hutter, will compete against Frank Holland of Springfield, Mat Soltysiak of the Olneyville Boys' Club, John Runge of the Boston Y. M. C. A. and Dairo Berozzo of Harvard. Other events, including both men and women, will follow in succession.

McSpaden Creates Good Impression

A new and interesting member of the N. E. P. G. A. put in appearance at the annual dinner at the Somerset Hotel last night when Harold "Jug" McSpaden from Kansas City came in to meet his new brethren. Tall, sandy haired, clean shaven, with winning mannerisms, he immediately captured the local golf writers and parried a barrage of questions with admirable skill.

Never having been in the section before and more or less unacquainted with newspapermen he listened attentively to every question and answered deliberately and intelligently. He fortified himself immediately by declaring he decidedly favored the P. G. A. organization and is transferring from the midwestern section to here.

He is not settled as yet, having arrived only the night before, and has viewed only a part of the Winchester Country Club course where he is to teach. From what he has seem of the course he admits it looks interesting and testing. He likes teaching and intends to organize a children's class for the development of future golfers.

McSpaden is only 27 years of age and has been playing professionally for 10 years. He has not won any national titles, but has done well on the money circuit in the winter, particularly last season when he won the Glendale, Pasadena and San Francisco tournaments. He has qualified many times for the national open and P. G. A. affairs.

As a member of the midwestern P. G. A. he held such offices as vice-president, secretary and treasurer, and intends to compete in the local P. G. A. tournaments. During the winter he plans to go back on the circuit and likely will play in the large pro tournaments during the summer when it does not interfere with his teaching.

According to Fred Corcoran, state handicapper, who has viewed McSpaden in action many times, the new pro is a stylist and worth watching. Winchester golfers are certain to like their new pro and he should be a creditable addition to New England golf circles.

Some interesting quips about him . . . he weighs 175 pounds and is about 5ft. 11in. . . . says about 5 to 10 per cent of the winter circuit golfers make money . . . pro at the Quivira course, two and one half years . . . came directly into pro golf from high school and always has been located in Kansas until now . . . used to be long hitter, but sprayed them from one side to the other.

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Youngsters Ready To Retrieve Net Trophy

HOUSTON, Texas, April 10 (AP)—Two eager youngsters, Bryan (Bitsy) Grant and Donald Budge, were ready to start the United States Davis Cup team today on a campaign to retrieve the coveted net trophy taken from American shores nine years ago by the French.

Both in top form, Grant and Budge were odds-on favorites to topple the two ranking Mexican Davis Cup stars in opening singles matches of inter-zone play at the River Oaks Courts.

Grant, Atlanta's mighty mite who vanquished Capt. Wilmer Allison in the Houston invitation finals a few days ago, drew Daniel Hernandez, second ranking Mexican player, while Budge, the United States' second ranking player, was paired with Esteban Reyes, Mexico's No. 1 netter.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia (N) 9, Norfolk (PL) 1 (five innings—rain).
Tulsa (TL) 10, St. Louis (N) 4.
Boston (A) 2, Holy Cross 1.
St. Louis (A) 8, Memphis (SA) 4.

Today's Schedule

Philadelphia (A) vs. Richmond (PL).
Brooklyn (N) vs. New York (A).
Philadelphia (N) vs. Washington (A).
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Washington (A).
Boston (N) vs. Boston (A).
Chicago (N) vs. Chicago (A).
Detroit (A) vs. Cincinnati (N).
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
St. Louis (A) vs. Springfield (WA).

Brown Elects Beaulieu

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 10 (AP)—P. Kenneth Beaulieu of Milton, Mass., was re-elected captain of the Brown varsity wrestling team yesterday. Beaulieu did not wrestle last season due to a severe head injury that he received in touch football in the Intramural League. He competes in the 118-pound class.

Chicago Game Called Off

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP)—The opening game of the city series between the Chicago Cubs and White Sox, scheduled for Comiskey Park today, was called off due to inclement weather. The teams will attempt to play tomorrow at Wrigley Field, home of the National League champions.

Giants Release Leonardo

BLUEFIELD, W. Va., April 10 (AP)—The New York Giants yesterday released 22-year-old John Leonardo, right-handed pitcher, to the Richmond Colts of the Piedmont League on option.

Baseball's 1936 Debut in Boston Comes Tomorrow

Baseball's 1936 debut in Boston was postponed today because of inclement weather, but the Red Sox and Bees will begin their city exhibition series tomorrow afternoon in Bob Quinn's National League Park at 3 o'clock. The same pitchers who were scheduled to start today, Wes Ferrell for the Red Sox and Danny MacFayden for the Bees, will get the call tomorrow. Sunday, the two teams will continue their series at Fenway Park.

Last year the city series started down in sunny Florida. The Red Sox took the opener at St. Petersburg, 6 to 5, and also won the second game at Sarasota, 7 to 2. The Bees, then the Braves, captured the only game played in Boston by a 3-to-2 score.

This year officials of both clubs decided that more interest and better crowds would develop for the series if all games were played here in Boston. When Tom Yawkey's Red Sox won two Florida battles in 1935, they, of course, had clinched the series by the time they reached home, therefore the only interest in the final game for the local fans was a chance to look at new faces.

Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox and Bill McKechnie, pilot of the Bees, are anxious to start the city series. Weather conditions on the homeward journey kept both clubs idle on occasions and they need all the practice they can get before the opening of the American and National League season next Tuesday.

Wes Ferrell will pitch the regular season opener for the Red Sox next Tuesday, and his start in the city series is to be a warm-up for that occasion. However, if tomorrow's game is also rained out, there is a chance that Wes will not work against the Bees, but one of Cronin's younger boxmen will get the assignment. If the teams are fortunate enough to get good weather tomorrow and Ferrell pitches, Cronin will probably use Bob Grove for a while Sunday at Fenway Park, provided the weather is not too cold. McKechnie said this morning he didn't know whom he would pitch in that Sunday game. However, he did add that MacFayden would work Sunday if tomorrow's game was postponed.

Patrons of the Bees' games will be closer to the play this year, as the diamond has been moved about 15 feet nearer the grandstand. Home plate is now only 45 feet from the stands. In the reconstruction of the diamond, the left field foul line was moved over 22 feet closer to the bleachers, which makes the stands in back of left field closer to home plate. This change makes the right field bleachers further from the plate.

The Bees reached Boston early last evening and went directly to the Hotel Touraine, their headquarters until the regular season opens Cronin took a squad of Red Sox, minus several regulars, to Worcester yesterday where they defeated Holy Cross College in an exhibition game, 2 to 1. Big Roy Bruninghaus pitched steady ball for the collegians and held the big leaguers to eight hits. Johnny Welch and Stewart Bowers of the Red Sox pitched three-hit ball together.

McKechnie put the Bees through a workout in the Commonwealth Armory this afternoon, shortly after the postponement of the game was announced.

Ping-Pong Stars Display Ability

Table tennis, as played by champions, was skilfully displayed to 1000 enthusiastic fans at the Boys' Clubs of Boston, Charlestown, last night, when four of the world's leading players put on several exhibition matches.

Viktor Barna, five times world's singles champion, Sandor Glancz former English, German, Austrian and Hungarian singles champion Arthur Haydon, present English singles champion; and Jack Hartigan ranking United States player, were the group of brilliant players.

Those who witnessed the play last night went away convinced that table tennis, known also as ping pong, is a he man's game. The play all evening was lightning fast, and the footwork of Arthur Haydon was delightful to watch as was the back hand play of Barna.

Previous to his match with Hartigan, Haydon told of some interesting games that he witnessed some months ago in Poland. A match was being played between A. Erlhlick, Poland, and a Roumanian player. For 2h. 5m. these two battled back and forth before one point was decided. The ball passed over the net some 9000 times. In another match two players played for seven and one half hours, and at the end of that time they continued to be tied. It was then suggested that they flip a coin to see who would be the winner. They did.

Ruth Hughes Aarons, world's women's singles champion, and her traveling companion, Jessie Purves, former United States women's champion, were unable to be present as scheduled.

Champion Is Eliminated

PINEHURST, N. C., April 10 (AP)—Estelle Lawson of Chapel Hill, N. C., the defending champion, was eliminated from the North and South women's golf championship in the second round yesterday, losing to Jane Cothran, Greenville, S. C., 2 up. Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., defeated Priscilla Dennett, Boston, 4 and 3; Kathryn Hemphill, Columbia, S. C., won from Mary Kuhn, Pittsburgh, 5 and 4, and Jean Bauer, Providence, R. I., eliminated Betty Abernathy, Pittsburgh, 3 and 1, in other quarter-final matches.

College Baseball Results

Brooklyn 5, St. Peter's 4.
Harvard 12, Northeastern 0.
Iowa State 8, Simpson 0.
N. C. State 4, Rutgers 2.
Northwestern 7, North Central 3.
Red Sox 2, Holy Cross 1.
Tufts 8, Boston 2.

Russian Claims Records

KOROV, U. S. S. R. (AP)—Maria Isakova claims two new world's records for women's speed skaters. She was clocked in 46.3s. for 500 meters and 8m. 48.1s. for 3000 meters in a recent meet.

Sporting Around The Hub

From Style to Victory

BACK in 1914 Bill Haines, Harvard varsity crew coach, and Bob Herrick, enthusiastic rowing expert and member of the alumni, combined to produce a winning Henley crew. Haines taught the oarsmen the fundamentals and details of oarsmanship, along with picking out the crew members, and Herrick whipped them into a fighting, winning crew. The combination was successful.

Staff Photo
Bert Haines

Today Harvard enters into a similar combination of rowing artistry. The situation is somewhat reversed and applies to the freshmen, but involves another member of the Haines family, Bert, freshman coach. The new alignment gives Bert Haines the usual fundamental winter work of teaching the youngsters how to row and selecting the likely oarsmen. When his crews are formed, instructed, and ready for the water, his work diminishes.

Charlie Whiteside, varsity coach, will take the freshmen after they are seated and drill them on the water from stylists to winning crews. The stories that the systems in coaching differ and Whiteside is taking over the yearlings for that purpose is not true. The varsity coach calls Haines the greatest rowing instructor he has ever known. The difference involves ability to whip polished oarsmen into crews with the confidence and urge to win.

Harvard freshmen crews have been grand specimens of perfection in oarsmanship, but they have faltered in their objective races. This is the part Whiteside is called upon to cure. It will be an interesting experiment and satisfactory to both Bert Haines and Whiteside, who work together hand in hand.

Here and There

Two New England girls—Deborah Verry of Worcester and Jean Bauer of Providence—advanced to the semifinal round in the North and South golf championship at the Pinehurst Country Club. . . . Miss Verry eliminated Priscilla Dennett of The Country Club, 4 and 3, while Miss Bauer beat Betty Abernathy of Pittsburgh, 3 and 1 . . . The New England girls are in opposite halves of the draw . . . The Vesper Country Club of Lowell, damaged by the recent flood, will be repaired . . . Members of the club voted to raise $15,000 to put the clubhouse and course back into shape. . . . The new owners of the Belmont Spring Country Club have completed plans for the operation of the club and course this season . . . They will keep the locker and shower room and the grill room open, closing the rest of the building . . . The course will be available to former members of the Belmont Spring C. C., to present members of the Oakley Country Club, to members of the Harvard golf team, to Harvard undergraduates, to members of the Harvard graduate schools and to members of the Harvard Club of Boston.

* * *

The troupe of table-tennis players, which includes Viktor Barna, Sandor Glancz, Arthur Haydon, moved on to Worcester today . . . Harvard's varsity lacrosse team hopes to open its home season tomorrow playing Tufts on the Harvard lacrosse field . . . Tufts, in its first game on Wednesday, defeated Technology, 6 to 2 . . . Harvard expects a strenuous game with Tufts which will have practically a veteran team and one which on paper looks much improved over a year ago . . . Harvard's freshman baseball team will meet Wentworth Institute at Soldiers Field at 3 o'clock tomorrow, weather permitting . . . The Technology Swimming Club, composed of members of the Tech varsity swimming team, has elected James Agnew '37, president of the club for the coming year.

* * *

Two English lacrosse coaches, Lois Brown and Ivona Davies, will visit the Greater Boston district early next week to instruct members of the local women's lacrosse clubs . . . The committee in charge has completed the program for the annual Service Section dinner and meeting of the Massachusetts Golf Association to be held at the Woodland Golf Club on April 16 . . . Bill Steiner, now of the Millrose A. A. of New York, has entered the B. A. A. Marathon to be run on April 20 . . . Steiner passed up the 1935 B. A. A. run to compete in, and win, the Jewish marathon title at Tel-Aviv . . . He placed third in the 1934 B. A. A. classic . . . The entry list has passed the 70 mark.

Short Shots on Sports

NEW YORK, April 10 (AP)—Jeff Dickson, the American who made good as a sports promoter in Paris, wears the red ribbon of the French Legion of Honor . . . The west coast is booming Ray Daughters of the Washington A. C. at Seattle as coach of the women's Olympic swimming team . . . He developed Jack Medica and the famous women's four—Mary Lou Petty, Doris Buckley, Olive McKean and Betty Lea. . . . Bob Quinn of Boston is the latest baseball big shot to climb aboard the Cardinal bandwagon.

Those are football coaches you hear moaning . . . they have their troubles, what with their academic brethren busy throwing this star and that for losses . . . Looks like "Lefty" Gomez will miss pitching the opener for the Yanks for the first time since 1932.

When Graduate Manager Asa Bushnell announced the Princeton invitation track meet would be free gratis, he got the old razzberry from all sides . . . But the most elaborately conceived comment of all was a Santa Claus costume, complete with white wig and beard . . . "Put this on and wear it," wrote an unidentified heckler . . . Joe Hauser's spring clouting has home-run hungry Minneapolis fans gaga . . .

George Varnell of the Seattle Times tells how speed cost Ernie Nevers, new Lafayette coach, a cool 1500 smackers in salary . . . Tulsa was a bit slow in making up its mind, so Ernie wasted no time getting on the line at Lafayette . . . Next day came an offer from Tulsa calling for $1500 more per year than he was to receive at Lafayette . . . Ernie was pretty burned up . . . But he felt a lot better when he reported at Easton and found the entire Lafayette student body at the train to meet him.

College Tennis Results

Columbia 8, Long Island 1.

Name Podoloff To Presidency Of Can-Am League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Rejoicing over the most successful season in several years participated in by every one of the five clubs in the circuit, the magnates of the Canadian-American Hockey League dispersed to their homes yesterday, after a most satisfactory meeting at Hotel Lincoln yesterday.

The most important feature of the meeting was the resignation of Arthur H. Ross, president of the league, and the selection of his successor. Ross, in view of his present and future activities in connection with the Boston Bruins of the National League, felt that he had better cease to have any official connection with the organization, and announced his resignation, which was accepted with regret. A vote of thanks was given him by the magnates for his services. To replace him, Maurice Podoloff, of New Haven, the secretary and treasurer, was promoted to the post, and will also continue for the present in the other two offices as well. He has been connected with the league since its inauguration in 1926, and is thoroughly familiar with its problems.

Several plans for expansion were discussed, including the plan for an interlocking schedule with the International League, as well as the establishment of teams at Hershey and Washington, where a new rink has been projected. But all these were laid over until the midsummer meeting in June.

All five clubs, both teams and rinks, were represented, as follows:

Boston—Arthur H. Ross, team, George V. Brown, Walter Brown, rink.
Springfield—J. Lucien Garneau.
Providence—Lewis Pierl, rink, James E. Dewey, Jean Dubuc, team.
New Haven—Maurice Podoloff.
Philadelphia—Peter Tyrrell, Bernard Krow, rink, Lester Patrick, Clarence Dibblee, Col. John D. Kilpatrick, team.

The selection of an all-star team by the hockey writers of the five cities of the circuit was decided upon, to be composed of 14 players, one goal, four defense, and nine forwards, and requests for selection will be made at once. This is the first time it has been attempted.

One cause for rejoicing and the plans for expansion were due to the new railroad rates recently adopted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, which will make traveling far less expensive next season.

The official standings of the players, both in the regular series and the playoffs, were announced as follows:

	Gls.	Assts.	Pts.
Kirk, Philadelphia	22	29	51
Cox, Philadelphia	24	23	47
Jackson, L., New Haven	17	28	45
Saunders, Springfield	19	22	41
Jerwa, New Haven	19	21	40
McManus, Philadelphia	19	21	40
Jackson, Springfield	11	25	36
Wilson, Springfield	17	17	34
Forslund, New Haven	16	17	33
Raymond, Springfield	6	27	33
Toupin, Springfield	18	15	33
LaFrance, Springfield	13	19	32
Colville, N., Philadelphia	15	16	31
Getliffe, Boston	16	14	30
Rivers, Providence	13	17	30
Alexandre, Springfield	13	16	29
Bauer, Boston	15	13	28
Conn, Providence	11	15	26
McCully, Boston	18	8	26
Heximer, New Haven	15	10	25
Gaudreault, Providence	7	17	24
Blake, Providence	13	11	24
Keating, Providence	11	13	24
Shibicky, Philadelphia	16	6	22
Dumart, Boston	11	10	21
Hollett, Boston	6	15	21
Leduc, Providence	5	15	20
McGoldrick, New Haven	10	10	20
Speyer, Springfield	8	12	20
Lowrey, Providence	5	14	19
Colville M., Philadelphia	3	15	18
Gray Springfield	4	14	18
Himes, New Haven	4	14	18
Blake Boston	7	10	17
Fillmore Providence	10	7	17
Kuhn, Providence	8	9	17
Shannon Boston	11	6	17
Asmundsen, New Haven	4	11	15
Bennett Springfield	6	9	15
Cooper, Philadelphia	5	10	15
Harrington, Providence	12	3	15
Mason, Philadelphia	8	7	15
McBride Springfield	6	9	15
Pratt, Philadelphia	7	8	15
McInenly, Boston	4	10	14
Rouhell, Philadelphia	6	8	14
Watson, Philadelphia	9	5	14
Connolly, Philadelphia	3	10	13
Finnegan, Boston	9	4	13
Riley, Boston	3	10	13
Wares, Philadelphia	7	6	13
Collings, New Haven	3	9	12
Molyneaux, Philadelphia	2	10	12
Reid, New Haven	3	9	12
Weir, Philadelphia	3	9	12
Jackson, W., New Haven	7	4	11
Ayres, Philadelphia	4	6	10
Besler, Boston	4	6	10
Carrigan, Boston	3	7	10
Davie, Springfield	2	8	10
Hemmerling, New Haven	4	6	10
Motter, Boston	2	8	10
Mulligan, Providence	3	7	10
Portland, Boston	4	6	10
Besler, New Haven	4	5	9
Hergesheimer, Boston	2	7	9
Pusie, Boston	4	5	9
Doran, New Haven	4	4	8
Murray, Springfield	2	6	8
Harnott, Boston	3	4	7
Mitchell, New Haven	2	4	6
Brennan, Springfield	2	3	5
LaRochelle, Philadelphia	2	3	5
Johnson, Boston	2	3	5
Fields, Springfield	3	1	4
Jenkins, Boston	2	2	4
Kalbfleisch, Providence	2	2	4
Lerroux, Springfield	1	3	4
McFaddin, New Haven	2	2	4
Sands, Boston	1	3	4
Lorainn, Providence	2	1	3
Byrne, Providence	0	2	2
Frew, Springfield	0	2	2
Bourgault, Springfield	1	0	1
Fields, Providence	0	1	1
Couture, Providence	1	0	1
Gauthier, Springfield	0	1	1
Lespi, Boston	1	0	1
Perkins, New Haven	0	0	0

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

Uncle Sam's Swimmers and the Olympics

SOME while ago Clarence Pinkston, who won the platform diving championship event at the Olympic Games in Antwerp, just 16 years ago, made the statement that he believed the United States swimming team would defeat Japan in the Olympic Games at Berlin this summer. It will be recalled that the representatives of the Rising Sun captured that part of the Olympic Games at Los Angeles in 1932. In fact, in only one of the men's swimming events and the two diving events did Uncle Sam's representatives win laurel wreaths. The women, however, were more successful, and there has been little feeling of doubt regarding their coming through again this year.

Staff Photo
Johnny Higgins

Question of Hard Work

Judging from the showing which the men and women swimmers made in the recent United States indoor championships at Chicago, the material for winning teams in both divisions is available to Uncle Sam. It, therefore, seems to resolve itself into the question as to whether our Olympic swimming candidates are ready to put in the hard work necessary to getting into world-winning form. Jack Medica of the University of Washington, Adolph Kiefer of the Lake Shore A. C., John Higgins of the Boys' Club of Olneyville, R. I., and Peter Fick of the New York A. C. are a quartet that showed in the national championships that they are capable of meeting the best the rest of the world has to offer. That the Japanese will not spare themselves in preparing for the defense of their 1932 honors is unquestioned. At best the representatives of these two nations will put up a great battle, and the result should be a lot of new world records, with the Americans having a slight edge.

Women's Outlook the Brighter

Despite the fact that the United States women's team will miss Helene Madison, who won two of the swimming events in 1932, the outlook for the women is brighter than the men's. In Katherine Rawls, Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Mary Lou Petty and Claudia Eckert, the United States has a quartet who should be able to win enough places to give their country the women's team honors. Mrs. Jarrett is the only one of the quartet who won a place last year; but the other three have developed very fast of late, and should be still better at Berlin. There is also every reason to expect that they will retain the springboard and high diving honors.

* * *

Osborn Still Bettering World's Records

It is too bad that the standing high, standing broad and standing hop, step and jump are not now on the Olympic Games program, as they were in olden days. During their time Ray C. Ewry of New York took occasion to win them with considerable regularity, and by doing so holds more Olympic titles than any other athlete. The standing broad jump was held five times, and Ewry won it four times. The standing high jump was also held five times, and Ewry won four of those titles; and the standing hop, step and jump was held twice, with Ewry winning both times. This gives him a total of 10 Olympic championships. But it is not on Ewry's account that we are sorry the events are not now being held. It is because their absence from the program prevents Harold M. Osborn from winning one or two of them. Twelve years ago Osborn won the running high jump, and only a few days ago he set a new world's mark for the standing high jump and bettered the best mark recorded for the hop, step and jump. It is certainly too bad that such ability will not have a chance to count at Berlin this summer.

N. E. Pro Golf Body Will Follow M.G.A. Stymie Rule

The announcement from the Western Golf Association that it had abolished the stymie came as interesting news last night. At the annual meeting of the New England P. G. A. the stymie or the ball nearest the hole being putted first did not come up, but one prominent member did say that since the M. G. A. has adopted it, the N. E. P. G. A. will do likewise.

Apart from the customary business, such as cutting the price of golf balls to $8 a dozen, arranging for the major portion of the organization's season schedule and a discussion on standardized teaching, no important or radical decisions were made.

After the dinner George R. Jacobus, president of the national body, stressed developing more youthful golfers and was supported by Philip A. Hendrick of Winchester and Francis Ouimet. Jacobus estimated that 362,000 young players had come into golf in the past three years and expected fully 1,000,000 would be added by 1938.

Other speakers were Howard Perrant of the New England Greenskeepers' Association, E. B. Badger, president of the Winchester C. C.; Eddie Stimpson, the State amateur champion, and Dick May, president of the sponsoring body. Bob Crowley of Norfolk, chairman of the tournament committee, announced 12 tournaments in addition to the usual Monday schedule. Six of the 12 are to be straight professional affairs and the others pro-amateur.

The N. E. pro tournament will be played at Wachusett, the amateur-pro at Andover, the women's-pro at Vesper, the Newspapermen-pro at Oakley, the greenskeeper-pro at Brae Burn and the four-ball, in August, but the place has not been determined. Dates will be announced later.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Ora Mayer of San Francisco won all-events championship in American Bowling Congress tournament.

Five Years Ago

Experts selected Athletics and Cardinals to win 1931 pennant races.

Stymie Abolished By Western Golf Association Again

CHICAGO, April 10 (AP) — The Western Golf Association dragged one of the ancient game's oldest arguments into the open again today by abolishing the stymie.

Feeling that the "majority of our members favored the move," the executive committee of W. G. A. voted unanimously to erase from its book the rule requiring a player to attempt to negotiate a putt with an opponent's ball between his own and the cup. The unexpected ruling becomes effective immediately and will operate in all W. G. A. tournaments.

The stymie question, claimed by a great opposition element to impose a too severe penalty on a player who reached the green in good order only to find his path to the cup blocked by a more or less accidental maneuver by his opponent, has been the subject of many a locker-room flow of oratory. The defenders have insisted as warmly that the stymie is a natural part of the game and should be retained.

The United States Golf Association has sturdily stuck with the latter group, insisting that they should be played as they lie on the greens. The country's golf governing body rejected a proposal to abolish stymies no longer ago than its January meeting. The Royal and Ancient has shown no inclination to deviate from the same stand.

Henry C. Batholomay, president of the W. G. A., said the move had been under consideration for a number of years and that the committee felt that the time for action had come.

"The executive committee of the U. S. G. A. had the question under serious advisement," Bartholomay said, "and I understand the stymie was retained by a close vote. Our committee felt that the members favored abolishing stymies, and we decided to act."

The western group had a previous fling at getting rid of the stymie. In 1921 it was abolished, but was restored the next year.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	9	2	.750
Seattle	9	4	.692
Missions	8	4	.667
San Francisco	6	4	.600
Portland	5	7	.417
Los Angeles	4	8	.333
San Diego	4	9	.308
Sacramento	3	8	.200

Results April 9

Missions 3, Los Angeles 0.
Oakland 4, Portland 3.
San Francisco 7, San Diego 6.
Seattle 5, Sacramento 4.

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LEWIS N. WICHMER, Managing Director

Yucatan Civilization Studied In Records of Conquest Era

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—A search through the archive depositories of Spain and Spanish America by the Carnegie Institution of Washington has uncovered a wealth of material expected to shed light on the hazy beginnings of Spanish-Indian society in Yucatan. Already officials find their discoveries have an important bearing on interpretations of present Mexican social problems.

Dr France V. Scholes, engaged for the last six years in studying material here and abroad for the institution, has concentrated his efforts so far on the period immediately following the Spanish Conquest. At this time, colonists in considerable numbers migrated to Yucatan.

"However, they found these areas already occupied by a numerous aboriginal population with highly developed civilization based on an advanced agricultural economy," he says.

Colonization

In this respect, colonization differed widely in Central America from that of the temperate zones, where the vast expanse of what is now the United States was only lightly populated and the Indians much less strongly rooted to the soil. "Whereas the British were able to deal with the Indian tribes as independent units, Spain was forced to incorporate them as an integral part of colonial society.

"Spanish America became a sociological laboratory," asserts Dr. Scholes, "where experiments in human relationships were made on a vast scale. By the end of the sixteenth century or about 60 years after the Conquest, the basic pattern of the Spanish-Indian society was clearly marked out in Yucatan.

Labor Exploited

"A ruling caste of foreign origin had obtained firm control over the Maya race and the exploitation of Indian labor for its benefit was an important problem of inter-racial connections. A considerable fusion of culture and religion had taken place. A system of forced labor grew up by which quotas of workers were summoned from the Indian pueblos to serve in the mines, on building operations, or in workshops. A fixed wage rate was established under which the practice of using Indian porters in lieu of pack animals grew up."

Indians Predominate

The net result of the "missionary program," Dr. Scholes notes, was the imposition of a veneer of Christian practice upon a partially destroyed older faith.

Applying this past history to a study of the present, he concludes that the body of ancient superstition still survives, due to the resistance of the masses, which after four centuries are now becoming restless and throwing aside old imperialisms. "The future is not clear, but whatever happens, the Indians and the Mestizo groups will predominate."

Student Records Mail-Made Friends In 100 Countries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho — Study of foreign languages, which bores many American students in liberal arts colleges, is a hobby which has made friends in 100 foreign countries for Clark Fails, Boise, a student at the University of Idaho. Fails is taking his major work in Spanish, French and German.

Thousands of letters, written to him by "mail-made" friends on every continent and almost every oceanic island, are in his files. He has letters from Spitzbergen, the northernmost post office in the world, as well as from Half Moon Bay, on Stewart Island at the southern tip of South America, which, he says, is the southernmost regular post office.

The only one of his hundreds of correspondents whom he has met is a girl who lives in Leon, Guanajuato, Mexico. He met her last year while he was on his way to attend a university in Mexico City. His youngest mail friend is a 9-year-old boy in Japan. Both write their letters in English.

Fails is a member of writing clubs in Germany, Australia and Algeria, and it is through them that many of his pen friendships begin. He often gets letters from some stranger in Morocco, Russia, North Borneo or Tanganyika, and learns that he has been introduced to the writers by another member of one of the clubs.

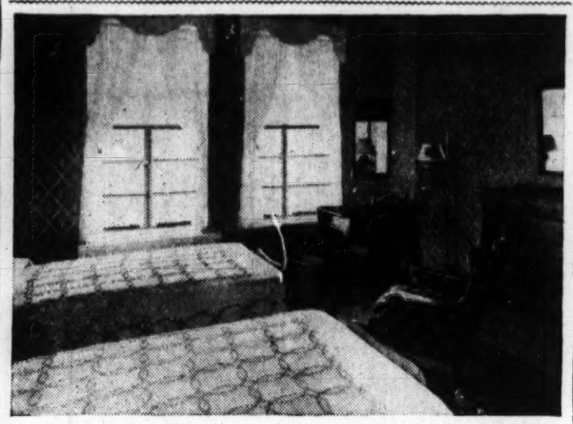
His letter-writing has naturally led him to another hobby—collecting stamps. He estimates he has about 10,000 different kinds of stamps.

After he graduates, Fails hopes to enter the government foreign service.

General American Investors

NEW YORK (AP)—General American Investors Company, Inc., reported net asset value per share of common stock of $13.43 as of March 31, compared with $11.90 a share on Dec. 31, 1935, and $4.94 on March 31, 1935. The latest net asset value was without giving effect to the possible exercise of outstanding warrants.

New York City



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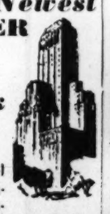

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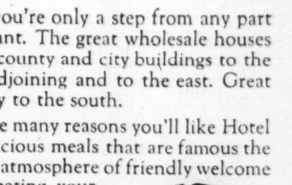

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Tax Bill Returns To Committee For Its Final Revision

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 10—The Administration's $800,000,000 tax bill, terms of which are of paramount interest to business just now, went back for 10 days' revision by the subcommittee headed by Representative Samuel B. Hill (D), of Washington, of the Ways and Means Committee in what sponsors hope will be the final clarification before introduction in the House.

The ostensible reason for the unexpected return to the committee, as explained by Chairman Robert L. Doughton (D), of North Carolina, was to put the measure into shape to reduce argument and delay to a minimum when it reaches the House.

Trouble on Surplus Tax

A widespread impression prevailed, however, that the committee had encountered unexpected difficulties in drafting legislation for the widely-heralded tax on undistributed corporate surplus which profoundly modifies the whole American tax structure.

When this proposal came before the Democrats of the full Ways and Means Committee yesterday, there were only two members of the party rejecting it, giving support to Mr. Doughton's claim that the new delay is not really due to political difficulties so much as the desire to perfect the wording of the law before introduction.

Republicans Are Silent

Republicans have taken no part in the latest discussions of the tax bill, having figuratively shaken the dust of the committee from their feet.

As the bill stands at present, by latest amendment, the following modifications are among those included:

With only two dissenting votes, Democrats approved the new tax on corporation reserves, rejecting the proposal to continue income taxes on corporations at a 22½ per cent rate. Representatives Arthur P. Lamneck (D) of Ohio and Chester Thompson (D) of Illinois were the only committee members to vote for the latter, which in effect was a vote against the Roosevelt proposal.

To Tax Bank Stock

The committee decided to subject bank stock dividends to the full tax, as originally recommended by President Roosevelt.

A tax of 22½ per cent has been voted on corporate income withheld to pay contractual indebtedness.

The proposed tax on American earnings of foreign insurance companies has been reduced from 22½ to 15 per cent.

The committee rejected a proposal to place a 100 per cent tax on all profits of Federal Reserve Banks above 6 per cent.

The committee has not revived the processing taxes proposed by President Roosevelt and eliminated by the committee. An effort to restore these will be made on the House floor. Without these, the sum to be raised will fall far below the amount needed to balance the normal budget.

Old American Words Traced to Virginia

NORFOLK, Va., April 10 (AP)—Many of the idioms of the "American language," as distinguished from "pure English," have been traced to a Virginia origin, says Sir William Craigie, lexicographer.

"Take the word 'swamp,'" Sir William said. "The first account of its use in English is by Capt. John Smith, describing the lowlands of Virginia. No doubt he knew the word as dialect in England; but there are no records in England showing its use. Early records of the South and New England show the constant use of this word."

Backwoods was another word the earliest use of which has been traced to Virginia. "The word 'lynch' also originated in Virginia about 1780, Sir William said, and was named for Capt. William Lynch of Pittsylvania in Virginia in the dark days after the Revolutionary War, when Captain Lynch drew up a contract binding himself and his neighbors to defend each other in time of trouble."

Phone Bills Made Simpler to Pay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Any telephone subscriber in Britain who is a post office savings bank depositor may now instruct the bank to pay his telephone account from the balance to his credit instead of having to find the cash or attend at a post office to withdraw the amount.

All that a subscriber needs to do is to send his phone account, post free, to the London Savings Bank headquarters with a signed request for the amount to be paid from his savings bank account.

Chamber Demands Budget Show Debt Service Item

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—Inclusion of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's $11,160,010 debt service item in the state budget is demanded by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York of the joint legislative conference committee to which the 1936-37 cost sheet was referred. The chamber, in a message sent to the committee yesterday, says it considers this item a "moral obligation" and its inclusion in the budget is necessary to protect the credit of the State.

"There is a provision in the Constitution which the Attorney General held protects the investors in state funds in this particular case," James T. Lee, who introduced the resolution as chairman of the chamber's committee on taxation said, "but there is no such constitutional provision protecting investors in city, county, school district or other local bonds. It seems to me the chamber should support the Governor in this case, because it seems to me he is clearly right."

Quotes From Congress

American Liberty League Assailed—PWA Lauded—Crop Control and Production—Need for More Farm Products—Importing Foods

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Representative Donald C. Dobbins (D) of Illinois:

It matters little to men of the type composing the American Liberty League that, without exception, they are materially in a far better position than they were when they were whining for help in 1933. They manifest the same type of vicious ingratitude exhibited by the legendary serpent whose frozen body was thawed in the warmth of its benefactor's bosom.

★ ★ ★

Representative Robert A. Green (D), Florida:

One of the most beneficial agencies of the Government during the past three years has been the PWA. . . . There is no doubt as to the wisdom of appropriations for this purpose, and I am very hopeful that my colleagues will join in an effort to bring about an appropriation before our adjournment which will at least take care of the projects throughout the country which have been approved and are now in the hands of the PWA awaiting the allocation of funds.

★ ★ ★

Representative Dewey Short (R), Missouri:

A short while ago the members of this House voted for the camouflage Soil Conservation Act, which in reality is a crop-control act, which was nothing more than a stubborn refusal to admit the failure of the old AAA and an attempt to circumvent the decision of the Supreme Court; and today this spurious, specious legislation is brought in, which is nothing more than another one of the numerous, deliberate, and insidious attempts to repeal the laws of nature and to substitute the edicts of man.

★ ★ ★

Representative Virgil Chapman (D), Kentucky:

Our highest court has decreed that the Federal Government cannot control production but that if it can be controlled the power to control it lies only in the state governments. In action by the state lies our only hope. The states could act separately, but we are convinced that to make the plan truly effective and beneficial it is necessary to maintain crop control through state compacts.

★ ★ ★

Representative Frank Hancock (D), North Carolina:

I recognize that no farm program can be permanently sound that does not encourage an increase in consumption. At the same time, we should recognize that agriculture is the basic industry of the world, and unless production is related to consumption, there can be no well-balanced economy.

★ ★ ★

Representative Robert F. Rich (R), Pennsylvania:

Note the increase of importation of farmers' produce, yet you want our farmers to let their ground lay idle, pay them for so doing, and import the things they raise in ever-increasing amounts. Why do you do it? You tax the people to pay for permitting foreigners to raise our produce, instead of our own farmers. You will wreck the country by this process sure.

New Deal Aims Found Warped By Socialist Advice

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 10—The New Deal has been eminently successful in finding the "forgotten man" and having found him, is now putting the tax gatherer on his heels, according to Bernarr MacFadden, publisher, who learned that there were "down-and-outs" even before March, 1933, and established the "penny cafeterias." These food places are still operating to help the needy.

Responsibility for the situation existing in the United States was placed squarely up to President Roosevelt by Mr. MacFadden in an address before the New York Board of Trade, since, he held, it was the President, and not his advisers, who made the decisions.

"We must stop placing blame for unworkable New Deal policies on the hirelings of the Administration," he said. "It is the President who is responsible, and he cannot escape the burdens of this responsibility."

For a Good Start

The Administration did not, however, deserve all censure, Mr. MacFadden held. It started out right, he said but soon went wrong.

"I gladly give President Roosevelt, during the time when he was a Jeffersonian Democrat, full credit for stemming the tide of a disastrous financial panic," he said.

Mr. MacFadden then reviewed some of the things which he credited the Administration with doing during its first months in office, saying that President Roosevelt had handled the banking crisis at the beginning of his Administration courageously and had acted promptly to reduce pensions and meet the early demands for a balanced budget. Had he kept that course, the country would have emerged from the depression into prosperity long ago, he declared.

Rising Prices

Proof of this, he held, was to be found in price quotations. He recalled that the day Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated, the price of wheat in Chicago was 55 cents a bushel, and five months later was $1.17 a bushel. Cotton sold at 6.39 cents a pound on inauguration day, he continued, and at 10.75 cents after five months. Steel production climbed from 18 per cent of normal on inauguration day to 58 per cent in five months. Unemployment was lessened, and everything was on the upgrade, he stressed.

"With almost overnight," he said, "the President threw aside Thomas Jefferson and Grover Cleveland and embraced the principles of Rexford Tugwell and Felix Frankfurter. By the first of September, 1933, everyone knew the Tugwellian theory of socialization was transplanting the policies of the sound advisers that previously surrounded the President.

Socialistic Policies

Men like George Peek, who did not believe in restriction of agriculture, but advocated development of foreign markets and protection of farm prices in our local market; Lewis W. Douglass, who had sound ideas on budget balancing; George P. Warburg, who had thorough experience in financial circles, and many other advisers were completely ignored. Instead, the Socialistic policies of the so-called brain trust were adopted.

"Indelible records of historical events from Sept. 1, 1933, to the present time compel me to accuse President Roosevelt of bringing on a political depression needlessly, after he had stopped a financial panic.

"I charge the New Deal with direct responsibility for stopping the greatest surge toward unprecedented prosperity that any country in the world has ever experienced in a period of five months.

In striking contrast to the reception accorded Mr. MacFadden's address before the New York Board of Trade, was the cism of the New Deal, when he spoke before the Advertising Club in Baltimore in February and was hissed, his comment on the Roosevelt Administration policies was warmly received by the Board of Trade here.

His address followed the adoption unanimously by the board of a resolution opposing the enactment of further legislation designed to regulate private business. The resolution mentioned specifically the Flenbogen bill, "setting up an NIRA for textiles," the Walsh bill, imposing "wages and hours of labor conditions upon contractors furnishing materials to the Government," and the O'Mahoney bill, "to provide for government licensing of industries."

Lehman Bail Bond Bill Becomes Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman's anti-crime program is a little more than half written into law, upon his signing three measures which received the approval of both the Senate and the Assembly.

They are a bill providing that application for bail bonds in criminal cases must be accompanied by a statement to show whether the accused has ever been convicted on a felony charge; a measure which places a lien on any parcel of real estate put up as security for a bail bond, preventing its being pledged for more than one person arrested on a felony charge; and a bill providing for the establishment of a statutory felony court in the Magistrate's Court in New York City.

The passage of these bills and their approval by Governor Lehman makes 27 out of the 52 measures on the Governor's anti-crime program that have become law at this session of the Legislature.

Innocent, Served 12 Years

DETROIT, April 10 (AP)—Maneera Abass obtained her freedom yesterday after waiting 12 years in prison for Ahmed Mohammed to recant his charge that she conspired with him to slay her husband, Hussan, devout leader of Detroit's Muhammadan colony. The State Pardon and Parole Board granted her freedom on parole after Ahmed signed a statement absolving her of any connection with the crime and admitting he implicated her because he believed she had given police information against him.

General Classified

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N. Y. C. ROBERT MALONE, 915 Carnegie Hall—Pupils accepted, singing, voice building, correct diction in speaking. Class lessons Monday, 7 p. m. Bryant 9-1847 for appointment.

TYPEWRITERS

GOOD typewriters, large or portable, rented 3 mos. $5; privilege buying. BACK BAY TYPEWRITER EX., 334 Boylston, Boston. Com. 8390.

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented, Repairing
Arcade Typewriter 80 Boylston St., Boston

UPHOLSTERERS

CHARLES W. ANTON
15 yrs. with Paine Furniture Co. Expert upholstering and cabinet making. 370 Dudley St., near Upham's Cor. Dorchester. Mass. Col. 3206

WEATHER STRIPPING

AWNINGS, shades, Venetian blinds, screens; rewiring wood and metal; Norge products. HOME SPECIALTIES, Cen. New. (Mass.) 3900; Milford 1866; Worcester 3-1127. We go anywhere.

MASSACHUSETTS

ARLINGTON

EASTER FLOWERS
in Great Profusion
Phone 3090—3091
G. O. Anderson & Sons
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS
901 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

PATRONIZE
TEXACO
Chas. B. Perham
TEXACO STATIONS
Broadway and Franklin St., 1211 Mass. Avenue
Arlington

168 PLEASANT STREET BELMONT
BRING MOTHER TO
WYMAN'S
for Easter Sunday Dinner
50c to 1.00
430 MASS. AVE. ARL. 4918

It's Springtime at . . .
KATHRYN'S
FASHION SHOPPE
Beautifully Tailored
Town Costumes
and Afternoon Dresses
671 MASS. AVE. (Opp. Public Library) TEL. ARL. 1645

NINETY-FIFTH YEAR
HARTWELL
FUNERAL HOME
L. E. A. Smith
792 Mass. Ave., Arlington
Arlington 3520
Local and Suburban Service

BELMONT

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

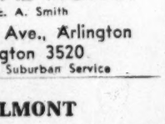
Squire's Arlington Ham
and GEORGIA PEANUT CURED HAM
YOUNG'S MARKET
24 Leonard Street Bel. 0845

DYER BROS.
SERVICE STATION
General Tires
Willard Battery—Auto Accessories
Cor. Arlington and Belmont Sts. Mid. 2612

BOSTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call Advertising Records, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained. Commonwealth 4330, Advertising Records.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

NEW AND REBUILT TYPEWRITERS
Mimeographs, Ediphones, Adding—Mailing, Bookkeeping Machines, etc.
RUDOLPH NETTLE CO
37 Pearl Street Hub. 0515



BETSEY JANE WORTLEY
29 GAINSBOROUGH ST. KEN. 0848
Opposite Jordan Hall
CUSTOM MADE GOWNS, SUITS and COATS—REMODELING
Prices Reasonable

MASSACHUSETTS

BOSTON
(Continued)

Hewett-Smith Co.
Established 73 Years
APRIL'S OPPORTUNITY
Many latest patterns of INTERNATIONAL SILVER COMPANY'S highest grade plated silver at GREAT REDUCTIONS.
36-Piece Sets Reduced from $26.00 to $15.29
Others in Proportion
140 Main St. Tel. 2115

RITTER'S
Beauty Shops

100 Boylston St., Han. 0318
Myles Standish Hotel,
598 Beacon St., Ken. 4818
Hotel Puritan,
390 Commonwealth Ave.
Ken. 1480

IDEAL SHOP
Coats, Suits and Dresses
Sizes 12 to 52
MRS. MORSE
59 Temple Place, Boston

Andrews
Hair Stylists
Morning Specials on Permanent Waving
$6.50
145 TREMONT ST.
DEVonshire 6833 LIBERTY 7347

Greater Boston Funeral Service
Short & Williamson
FUNERAL HOMES
173 Brighton Avenue, Allston, Phone Sta. 6600
52 Trapelo Road, Belmont, Phone Bel. 3415

BOSTON—Hyde Park

Easter Flowers
LILIES, TULIPS, JONQUILS
Cut Flowers—Corsages
Flowers—Plants
From Our Own Greenhouses
GEO. B. ANDERSON
942 Hyde Park Ave., Hyde Park 1930

ENNA JETTICK
Shoes for Women
SNAPPY—SPRING
Enna Jetticks
On Sale at the
SUNNYSIDE SHOE & DRESS SHOP
Established 1889
1291 River St., Hyde Park Tel. H. P. 1350

Everything for the Garden
Fertilizers, Lawn Seed, Garden Seed
All Kinds of Tools, Wheelbarrows
Screen Wires, Poultry Wire, Fencing
Full line of Wallpaper, Paints
Kearney's Hardware
55 Fairmount Avenue H. P. 2461

HYDE PARK FLORIST
We are ready for your order for
EASTER
Potted Plants—
Cut Flowers—Corsages
S. Mathews, 984 Hyde Park Ave. H. P. 2430

BOSTON—Roslindale

Satisfaction Guaranteed
at
WHYTE'S LAUNDRY, Inc.
172 Roslindale Avenue, Roslindale
A Service for Every Household
A. SHIRLEY BROWN, Manager
TELEPHONE PARKWAY 6060
Parkway 0272

Flowers Telegraphed Anywhere—Any Time
E. C. ROGERS
FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
15 Hillburn Place, Roslindale

BOSTON—Roxbury

Manufacturers and Renters of
Coats, Gowns, Aprons, Towels
Federal National Linen Service Co
Tel. HIGhlands 7330
1310 COLUMBUS AV.
BOSTON, MASS.

BOSTON—West Roxbury

GUARANTEED SERVICE
Quality ALL CARS *Satisfaction*
SHERRY & MACKINNON, Inc.
1710 Centre St.
Dodge Cars and Trucks West Roxbury Tel. Parkway 5800 Plymouth Cars
Everybody Wants to save *Motoring Dollars*
SAVE six 55-Gallon Barrels of gas a year with a NEW DODGE or PLYMOUTH.

BRAINTREE

Firestone Batteries
Extra Power
Guaranteed 18 months at
Cliff Hall's
Texaco Service Station
Academy and Wash. Sts. Tel. Bra. 0006

Decorate Your Home
with Algerian Art Homespun. Tablecloths, scarfs, pillow tops, bridge table covers and luncheon sets.
Wash Silk Dresses, Paisley Patterns $3.95
PARSONS DRY GOODS CO.
STORRS SQUARE BRAINTREE

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co
EKL. 4300

MASSACHUSETTS

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co
BROCKTON'S FINEST STORE *for* WOMEN... *for more than* 35 YEARS.

Established in March, 1901, Storey's have traced these many years with ever-increasing progress. Founded on the principles of Dependable Quality, Style-Right Fashions and Good Value, it is with great satisfaction that we note the continued loyalty of our thousands of customers, numbered among whom are many Monitor readers. May we here express our appreciation, and again renew our efforts to further merit your patronage.

We Specialize in Coats, Suits, Dresses, Millinery, Gloves, Hosiery, Underwear, Hand Bags and All Accessories for Women and Women.

BROOKLINE

(To Help You)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Advertising Records, COMmonwealth 4330.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

ADOLF S. KIRK
Slip Covers and Draperies
Perfectly fitted and tailored
Upholstering, Polishing, Repairs
Asp. 6790
1385 Beacon Street, Coolidge Corner

Florence E. Rand
HATS and GOWNS
1391 Beacon Street Beacon 2092
HATS, HAND BAGS, HOSIERY
433 Centre St., Newton N. N. 4914-M

FLOWERS for Easter
Flowers Telegraphed
BROOKLINE FLOWER SHOP
Phone Asp. 5604
710 Washington Street (Wash. Square)

FLOWERS
F. E. PALMER
Established 1888
A Unique Flower Shop and Conservatory
131 NEWTON ST. Phone Longwood 2300
WE TELEGRAPH FLOWERS

FLOWERS
for All Occasions
ALICE B. MERRILL, Inc.
FLORIST
267 HARVARD ST. ASP. 8600
MEMBER F. T. D.

Our Dull Season Offer for a Short Time Only
We offer to recover any chair suppsy material (no extra charge for fixing springs) for $14

Slip Covers Made to Order.
We will gladly call anywhere at any time to show you our new line of domestic and foreign samples. Phone, write, or call.
H. OSCAR
124 Harvard St. Asp. 8264

FLOWERS *for* EASTER
Phone BEA. 6000
Flowers Telegraphed
VILLAGE FLOWER SHOP
103 WASHINGTON STREET
Francis A. Carriero Frederick A. Carriero

RADLO MARKET
Choice Poultry, Meats, Fruits, Vegetables, Groceries
Everything for Your Table
Beech-Nut Products
1412 Beacon Street ASP. 7200

CAMBRIDGE

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the services you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained; 9 Leslie Rd., Belmont Bel. 2607-M. 9 to 12 daily. Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section.

Ford The New Ford V-8 for 1936
HIGH GRADE USED CARS
1935 FORD TUDOR $475
1934 FORD CAB $395
1932 FORD ROADSTER $195
SEE MR. BRIGGS Tro. 9460
1230 Massachusetts Ave. Harvard Square

CAMBRIDGE
APARTMENTS—HOUSES
INSURANCE
Efficient—SERVICE—Courteous
12 BRATTLE ST. AT HARVARD SQ.
KIRkland 6502

HOWARD E. WHITING
Repairing, Reupholstering and Mattress Work
ANDERSON & RUFLE
QUALITY FURNITURE
30 Dunster St., Cambridge Tro. 3344

MASSACHUSETTS

CAMBRIDGE
(Continued)

Girls and Ladies in
Knit-Tex Coats, $25
for Men
HARVARD CO-OP SOCIETY
HARVARD SQUARE, CAMBRIDGE

For the Easter Parade
The smartest in Dresses sized from 12 to 46. Also Coats and Suits beautifully tailored. Hats, flower and tailored trims, $2.95 up. New Spring shades Hosiery, 74c.
Edith Goodell Shops
1676 Mass. Ave. Cambridge
73 Trapelo Rd. Belmont

EDWIN R. SAGE Co.
"The Best Market in Cambridge"
TRO. 2211
KNOX Pure Fruit Jell 6 Different Flavors 5¢
FOR APPETIZING DESSERTS

Moth Supplies
Lavex—Sentry Products
Garment Bags—Moth Flakes—Expello
RUSSELL R. CAMERON
HARDWARE *PLUMBING*
26 BRATTLE STREET TRO. 6700

HILL HARDWARE CO.
Distributors of
Lowe Brothers
PAINTS & VARNISHES
2014 MASS. AVE. TRO. 1379

Quality Flowers
Superior Service
Reasonable Prices
COVIN
HARVARD SQUARE KIRK 1212

The Wave BEAUTY SHOPPE
Personal Service
Moderate Prices
Skilled Operators

7 HUDSON STREET Phone TRO. 1603

CONCORD

Men's Shoes and Furnishings
"Triangle" and "Brockton Co-operative" Brands $3.98 to $8.00.
"No Fade" Shirts $1.25 to $2.98
A new one if they fade.
"Tripletoe" Stockings 25c, 35c, 50c
J. P. NOURSE, INC.
43 MAIN STREET CONCORD

Alfred C. Coughlan
FUNERAL DIRECTOR
DEPENDABLE 24-HOUR SERVICE
With Lady Attendant
27

MASSACHUSETTS

FITCHBURG

Fitchburg Coal Co.
4 DAY STREET TEL. 456

Let Us Supply You With
Coal or Fuel Oil

FRAMINGHAM

COOKSON'S
FUNERAL HOME
318 UNION AVENUE
Local and Suburban Service
Lady Assistant

SHOES *and* RUBBERS
For All the Family
SHOE REPAIRING
JAMES V. CASELLA
22 CONCORD STREET

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 Company 1935
THE DEPARTMENT STORE OF THE NORTH SHORE
GLOUCESTER, MASS.

HAVERHILL

Style Begins at "Morse's"
BOSTONIAN SUITS
have extra Trousers, $29.50
WOLVERINE SUITS
equals any $40 Suit, $35.00
"THE ANSWER" senational $22.50
Nichols and Morse Co.

"Under the Red Tile Roof"
CARR and DREWETT
5 Kenoza Avenue Tel. 5310
The Over-Powered
Norwalk Battery
Is built for hard service! Why be satisfied with anything less than this good battery will give?

Ellison Coal & Grain Co.
14 Middlesex Street, Bradford, Mass.
Cassius P. Smith, Prop. Tel. 44
A Complete Line of
LOWE BROTHERS
High Standard Paints for Exterior or Interior Woodwork, Furniture, Metal Work

HINGHAM

A Home Bank
with
Local Interests
HINGHAM TRUST CO.
Established 1833

"The Old Reliable"
TOM CONNELL, *Tailor*
CLEANSING—DYEING
REPAIRING
Prompt Service—First Class Work
Free Delivery
South Street Hingham 0854

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET—OLDSMOBILE
Authorized
SALES & SERVICE
For Good Used Cars
SEE
HAMILTON'S
GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Wilbur Coon Shoes
grasp the arch, instep and heel in a delightful embrace, and at the same time provide sufficient freedom across the ball and around sensitive toes.
Price $7.50
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

Fertilizers and Grass Seed
For Lawn and Garden
Vigoro 4-8-4
Emersons' Lawn Seed
35c lb., 3 lbs. for $1.00
OSBORNE HARDWARE CO.
245 Maple Street 913 Hampden Street

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong
INSURANCE
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

Valcraft Shoes
Distinctive Patterns for Easter wear in all Spring colors.
$8.75
CHILDS
Gloves — Hosiery — Handbags
HOLYOKE

LAWRENCE

Heading the Easter Parade
Smart Hats
—Toques
—Sailors
—Brims
$5
Scores of new styles in the season's favorite shades
Millinery Dept.—Third Floor
Cherry & Webb's

WALK-OVER SHOP
275 Essex Street, Lawrence
NEW SPRING FOOTWEAR
for Men and Women
JUST ARRIVED!
$6.75 up
Real Estate
and Insurance
F. M. & T. E. ANDREW
BAY STATE BUILDING

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Duke of Kent Shirts
in Beautiful Designs
$1.00—$1.29—$1.39
Earlington's Men's Store
490 ESSEX STREET Opp. Grant's

Large Assortment of Plants and Flowers for
Easter
Highest Quality—Reasonable Prices
Swan-Dobson Floral Co.
107 Pleasant Street, Methuen, Mass.
Member F. T. D. Tel. 23310

LEXINGTON

We Sharpen Lawn Mowers, Pruning and Grass Shears, Axes, Knives, etc.
Make Labor a Pleasure by Using Well Sharpened Tools
We Are at Your Service
FISKE BROS.
9-11 DEPOT SQUARE

Electric Light Bulbs
High Grade Bulbs
American Made, of Course
25, 40, 50, 60 watt.....15c each
75 or 100 watt.....20c each
150 watt....50c 200 watt....70c
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 MASS. AVE. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

Hot Water Service $2.50 Per month
Lowell Gas Co.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S
BIGGEST, BUSIEST
and BEST STORE
Choose Your
Spring Ensemble
From a Larger Assortment
Cherry & Webb's
Morse & Beals
FLORIS
66 MERRIMACK STREET
Phone 4400

LYNN

Easter Topcoats
For "Lads" 5 to 10 Years
Tans, Browns, Greys, Mixtures and Checks.
Three Popular Price Groups
Many of Them Have Caps to Match
$4.95—$6.95—$8.50
Goddard Bros
76-92 MARKET STREET

For VARIETY in
EASTER HATS
Shop at Rogers Saturday!
Largest Selections at
$1.98-$2.98 to $4.98
Others Up to $7.50
T. W. ROGERS CO
DEPARTMENT STORE UNION STREET

FLOWERS
WILLIAM MILLER & SONS
1888—*FLORISTS*—1935
884 WESTERN AVE., LYNN
TEL. BREAKERS 1560
"We Solicit Your Patronage"

MALDEN

WHEN DINING OUT
Dine at
Russo's
RESTAURANT
424 MAIN ST., Malden Tel. 2527

"Kali-Sten-Iks" America's Finest Shoes for Children
Kali-sten-iks
HIGGINS
102 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 1487

HARRY'S
SHOE Walk-Over SHOP
New Walk-Over Shoes to complete the Easter costume.
Shoes for the Entire Family
89 PLEASANT ST. MALDEN, MASS. 270 MOODY ST. WALTHAM, MASS.

PACKARD PONTIAC
Sales and Service
Kelvinator Refrigerators
Malden Center Garage
Incorporated
466-470 Main St. Tel. Mal. 4706

NEW EASTER TOGS
for Children
Have Arrived
B & S Children's Bazaar
175 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

For the Easter Gift
Lovely Lotus
in WATSON
Sterling
GEORGE DOWNIE, Jeweler
28 PLEASANT STREET MALDEN

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
MORE HEAT PER DOLLAR
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 1107

G. M. Allen's
Funeral Home
49 DUDLEY STREET
MEDFORD, MASS.
Tel. Mystic 0275

MEDFORD AUTO CO.
Incorporated
JENNEY AERO GASOLINE
"Greater Boston's Finest Service Station"
Packard Sales and Service
27 HARVARD AVE. WEST MEDFORD
Tel. Arlington 3858

P. VOLPE & SONS
Fruit and Vegetables
BASKETS OF FRUIT FOR ALL OCCASIONS OUR SPECIALTY
MEDFORD SQUARE
Telephone Mystic 0132, 0133

MEDFORD
CENTRAL MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store With Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE 20 SALEM ST.
MYSTIC 3630 TERMS CASH

MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE
REPAIRING
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
898 Main St. Tel. 2573—Nights 9465

A New Line of
Attractive Children's Dresses
for Easter
THE JONES STORES
Melrose — Malden

New low prices for coal and coke
Oil contracts now at lower price
Oil-o-matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
Incorporated
158 ESSEX STREET Tel. 0794—0795

HILL & CO.
504 MAIN ST. 131 FRANKLIN ST.
EASTER CARDS
Special Easter Confections
The Blue Lantern
Luncheon and Dinner
Cooked at at Home
375 Franklin St. *Open Sundays*

MELROSE TRUST COMPANY
Banking in All of Its Branches
Telephone Melrose 0030
Perfect Protection in Our SAFETY DEPOSIT BOXES $5 up

CHIPMAN
Window Shade and Screen Co.
Washable Window Shades
Venetian Blinds
Estimates Free
688 MAIN STREET TEL. 3067

NEEDHAM

EASTER
is in full swing at
Witherell's Candy Store
See Our Gorgeous Display of Rabbits, "Chicks," Easter Bonnets
909 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 0869

CROSSMAN'S HARDWARE
for
Seeds, Fertilizers
Bay State Plants
Lawn Roller for Rent—$1.50 per day

Needham Sales Inc.
Sales Service
28 CHAPEL STREET NEEDHAM, MASS.

See Our
Selected Easter Lilies
75c, $1 and up per plant
Also Easter Plants and Flowers in Variety.
Miller Rose Co.
1560 Great Plain Avenue
Need. 1307

Easter Attire
for
Men and Boys
MODEL MEN'S STORE
1015 GREAT PLAIN AVE. Need. 1552

Our Prices Are Lowest for
OIL BURNERS
Oil, Coal and N. E. Coke
Fire Place Wood
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. Tel. Need. 0810-1818

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEW BEDFORD

Perry
THE FLORIST
FLOWERS FOR EASTER
72 Spring Street, New Bedford, Mass.
West of Y. W. C. A. Building

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk *Buttermilk* *Heavy Cream* *Ice Cream*
Luncheon *Afternoon Tea* *Fancy Pastries* *Schrafft's Candies* *Dinner*

We Welcome Visitors
And Cordially Invite You to Come and See Our Fine Showing of
EASTER PLANTS
Woodhouse Conservatories
WARD and ALLEN STREETS

James E. Lilley
271 Cedar Street Phone 1849
Quality Meats and Groceries
"RIVAL" and "HEINZ" Brands and many other goods nationally advertised in the Monitor.

Cherry's
THE WOMAN'S STORE
NEW BEDFORD

W. T. Almy
Wm. D. Hoyt
J. F. Arsenault
Optometrists
JAMES T. ALMY CO.
230 UNION STREET
NEW BEDFORD MASS. Phone 2612

Call Telephone 46
TABER'S MARKET
and Ask About Our
Easter Specials

Willey's Inc.
250 UNION STREET
Distinctive Apparel for Women and Misses
AKIN-DENISON CO.
Gasoline Station
MAXFIELD AND NO. WATER STREETS
TIRES AND TUBES
Complete Lubrication Service

NEWBURYPORT

PACKARD
NASH — LAFAYETTE
Sales and Service
HOYT MOTOR SALES
Tel. 1382-W 9-11 Titcomb St.

NORGE
Rollator Refrigerators are now guaranteed for 10 Yrs. Buy for Quality. Service. Satisfaction.
Low Price and Easy Terms
HOYT MOTOR SALES
9-11 Titcomb Street Tel. 1382-W

CHASE'S CANDY SHOP
Easter Novelties in Chocolate
Bridge Favors
Beautiful Packages of Chocolates
25 cents up. Specialties for children.
Eggs, Eggs, Eggs
Don't forget the Ice Cream
33 State Street Tel. 424
White Shoes for Easter

Greetings From
THURLOW'S
FAMILY SHOE STORE
11 STATE STREET

CHASE & LUNT
Reliable Insurance
55 Pleasant St. Newburyport

NEWTON

NEWTON TRUST CO.
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
Conveniently Accessible
Every Department of Suburban Banking and Trust Service
NEWTON
NEWTONVILLE NEWTON CENTRE
WEST NEWTON AUBURNDALE
NEWTON HIGHLANDS
WABAN

Hollanders
Shoes for Children
W. L. McCAMMON
583 Washington Street

NEWTON—Auburndale

RIGGS FLOWER SHOP
Member of F. T. D. A.
Beautiful Flower Arrangements for EASTER
2098 Comm. Ave. West. New. 1271

NEWTON CENTER

J. H. CHANDLER & SON
HARDWARE
Carmoto Paints Kitchenware
Goldfish Tropical Fish
Aquarium Supplies
706 BEACON STREET CEN. NEW. 4000
Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

"A Shade Better"
Newton Awning Co.
12 Years of Proved Reliability in Newton
Wedding Canopies — Aisle Carpets — Window Shades — Venetian Blinds — Metal Weather Stripping Screens — Window Caulking
Phone NEWton North 4853
861-865 WASHINGTON STREET

A. C. BELLINGER
Funeral Director
N. N. 2034 Newtonville, Mass.

Paramount Market
319 Walnut St. New. No. 8260-1
Choice Meats and Poultry
Fancy Fruits and Vegetables
Many Nationally Advertised Products

Saunders Shops
334 WALNUT STREET
Ladies' Hosiery—Undergarments
Washable Dresses—Hand Bags
Gloves—Handkerchiefs—Neckwear
Embroideries—Stamped Goods—Gifts
Greeting Cards

NORWOOD

Orent Brothers, Inc.
CLOTHING
for every member of the family

NORWOOD NORTH ATTLEBORO
-the Alice Shop-
vases
Lalique reproductions
$2 to $5
"Gifts That Grow"
Amaryllis Bulbs, $1.00
711 Washington St.

PITTSFIELD

Dodge and Plymouth
Sales and Service
Dependable
Used Cars
SHAPIRO MOTORS
See Mr. Foster, Mgr.
OPEN EVENINGS
631 North Street Dial 8255

Walk-Over Shoes
For Men and Women
Smart New Spring Styles
for Easter
190 NORTH STREET

SMITH BROTHERS
COAL & OIL CO.
INCORPORATED
17 West Street Tel. 7396

Everything You'll Need for Easter!
Outfits for the Entire Family at
ENGLAND BROTHERS

Anna Ferguson Elsie Tait
THE
ERNEST BEAUTY SHOPPE
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Haircutting
85 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
Telephones: Office 2-1151—Res. 2-0030

Rumford
Baking Powder
Large size 23c, small size 15c
Kirkmead Strictly Fresh Eggs
Armour's Cloverbloom Butter
W. H. RAYNER & SON
37 STODDARD AVE. DIAL 5396

Your Easter Hat
Should Be a Dobbs!
Stylish Yet Reasonable, $5.00, $7.00
C. H. CUTTING CO.

Tree-Ripened Indian River
ORANGES
Our Third Carload this year has just arrived. Exceptional flavor.
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

Sears
You're invited to celebrate with Sears their Golden Jubilee during the entire year of 1936. Hundreds of new, exciting values in every department at Sears' new low prices.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
839 NORTH STREET

Easter Flowers
at most reasonable prices
Engelmann Florists Inc.
14 SOUTH STREET

Seiberling Tires
To Readers of the Monitor
We will allow 10% Cash Discount on Tires During April
JACK ROSE INC.
78 West Street Tel. 5667

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

For the Final Touch of Correctness in Your Spring Ensemble This Sheerer, Stronger
Hosiery
by Holeproof
Quality Checked and Guaranteed by *Good Housekeeping*
$1 Others at 79c to $1.35
3 Pairs $2.85
Colors which complement the lovely new spring shades . . . quality so exceptional that you'll realize record savings.
Mail and Phone Orders Filled
The WALLACE CO.

The Agricultural
National Bank
Resources Eleven Million Dollars
WHY NOT START
A SAVINGS ACCOUNT?

PITTSFIELD
MILK EXCHANGE
DELICIA ICE CREAM
Grade A Milk, Cream and Dairy Products
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1561

Clark's Millinery Shop
presents
Smart Spring Hats
28 Bank Row

At Last
The First Waterproof Umbrella
Made from General Electric Oil Silks
Bright summer shades. Guaranteed not to mist or spray..... $2.49
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

QUINCY

MONITOR ADVERTISING
INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
Granite 1588, 8:30 to 11:00 a. m., daily.
Look for Massachusetts display advertising in the news section

THIS IS CURTAIN TIME
and here is a service with which you will be charmed.
OLD COLONY LAUNDRY
PRESIDENT 5000
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

R. E. FOY & SONS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market
Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

FLOWERS
for EASTER
PATTERSON'S
FLOWER STORE
Elsie M. Patterson, Prop.
1283 HANCOCK STREET

ALL MAKES of Cars
and Trucks REPAIRED
TIRES—TUBES—BATTERIES
BADGER BROS. GARAGE
Authorized Agents Trico Windshield Wipers
570 Adams Street President 2704

Dorothy Benham
Millinery
Quincy .....1233 Hancock St.
Arlington ... 663 Massachusetts Ave.
Malden ..... 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham ... 433 Moody St.
Let Us Help You Select Your
EASTER OUTFIT
SHIRTS ..... $1.65 and $1.95
TIES 55c, $1.00, $1.50
HOSE 35c, 50c, 75c, $1.00
BELTS and BUCKLES ..... 50c to $3.00
SUITS $22.50, $25.00, $30.00
TOP COATS ..... $18.50 to $25.00
Walter Main's Men's Store
1361 HANCOCK STREET Qrs. 5551

'blue coal'
"Let the color be your guide"
Finish the Winter With America's Finest Anthracite
Quincy Coal & Fuel Oil Co.

Visit Quint's Easter Flower Show
Flowering Plants,
Cut Flowers, Corsages
Popular Prices—Deliveries Everywhere
QUINT'S GREENHOUSE
1258 Hancock Street Tel. Pres. 7620

AT GAMBLES
Easter Hams
A Large Assortment of Popular Brands at Popular Prices
James A. Gamble & Son
1551 Hancock Street, Quincy

For Easter
Swift's Premium Peanut Hams
Selected Young Turkeys
Dixie Lamb Patties
RAWSONS MARKET
488 Hancock Street

Furniture at Retail
Warehouse Prices
We Sell Fine Furniture for Less—Deliveries Everywhere
ROBERT H. STEARNS
FURNITURE CO.
180 OLD COLONY AVENUE, WOLLASTON

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY (Continued)

RICHARD D. CHASE & CO.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE
SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100
Tel. Granite 5540 *Open Sat. Evening 7 to 9*

TROUP BROS.
PLUMBING :: HEATING
53 FRANKLIN STREET
Plumbing William L. Troup *Heating* Walter D. Troup

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
"1836—1936"
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Large Assortment of
Chocolate Easter Favors
Cedar Posts and Poles
for Rustic Fences and Grapevines
UPTON
LUMBER COMPANY
North Reading

Easter Flowers and Plants
in great variety.
Flowers Telegraphed
PARKER, *Florist*
395 Main Street, Wakefield, Mass.
Tel. Crystal 0745

SHARON

John Colaneri
TAILOR and CLEANSER
POST OFFICE SQUARE Tel. 2091

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey cows. Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191
SHARON OIL CO.
Fuel Oil
MASSAPOAG MOTORS
Expert Repairing
88 Pond Street Tel. 2081

TAXI SERVICE
Auto Repairing and Lubrication
TIRES ACCESSORIES
MOODY'S GARAGE
18 Billings Street Tel. 2031

SHAW & DENNETT
INSURANCE
AND
ANNUITIES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
24 PINE ROAD Tel. 2266

TESTED SEEDS
GARDEN TOOLS
Fertilizers Insecticide
THE PETTEE CO.
Post Office Square Tel. 921

SHARON—Canton

CHRYSLER—PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Now Is the Time to Trade That Car
Call Canton 0638 or Sharon 2007
R. L. SNELL

SHARON—Foxboro

See the New
KELVINATOR
Your Next Refrigerator
FULLER BROS.
Central St. Foxboro 402

Thrift Repair Shop
At the Common
PHONE FOXBORO 505
Hudson—Terraplane
Crosley Refrigerators and Washing Machines
Zenith Car and Home Radios
AMOCO

SOMERVILLE

INSURANCE SERVICE
Lyman A. Hodgdon
AUTOMOBILE—FIRE
CASUALTY
Time Payments Delivery of Plates
8 INDIANA AVENUE PROS. 0158

The Newly Enlarged
KIDDIE SHOPPE
We are READY FOR EASTER
14 College Ave., Davis Sq. Som. 2480

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Beautiful Easter Lilies
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
The Only Greenhouses in Somerville.
328 Broadway Som. 0416-7

GLINES EXPRESS CO.
Furniture and Piano Moving
Dependable Service
Baggage Transferred to All Points
159 Pearl Street Som. 8190-1

MASSACHUSETTS

SOMERVILLE (Continued)

Quinton's Market
We have the best of everything the market affords in quality and price
Groceries Meats
Vegetables Fish
Berries Canned Goods
288 Elm St. Davis Square Som. 3131

LEAVITT'S SHOE SHOP
Men's, Women's and Children's
Dress and Sport Shoes
For All Occasions
267 Elm Street Davis Square

Flowers by Wire Anywhere

Somerset 9500
F. W. HILL
FLORIST
321 BROADWAY, WINTER HILL

ALFRED A. VEASIE
MARKET
266 Broadway Somerset 2610
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits for Easter
ESPECIALLY FINE HAMS

SPRINGFIELD

(TO HELP YOU)
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of advertisers is kept. Telephone 3-1817, 21 Besse Place, 1 to 5 daily.

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

Wm. Schlatter & Son, Inc.
FLORISTS
Member F. T. D. A.
12 Pynchon St., Greenhouses 437 Bay St.
TELEPHONE 2-3107

MRS. JEANETTE HAAG, *Prop.*
A. R. DANZIGER SHOP
315 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-6811
Correct Corset Fitting
for all figure types at prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also UNDERWEAR and HOSIERY

Monarch Goods in Variety
Heinz Products, Shredded Wheat, Prudence Corned Beef Hash, Fresh Meats, Poultry and Vegetables. Good Foods at Fair Prices.
TEL. 2-9122
C. GEO. CHALYIN
596 STATE STREET WE DELIVER

RUGS
Steam Cleaned, Shampooed, Repaired and Stored—Feathers and Bedding Renovated
Springfield
Steam Carpet Cleaning Co.
504 St. James Avenue Tel. 2-3113
F. M. SAVAGE, Prop.

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal *Careful Teamsters*
Prompt Delivery

Henley Clothes Arrow Shirts
Stetson Hats
"A good place to buy good clothes"
429 MOODY STREET
GEO. I. KELLY

EASTER
Cards — Bunnies
Party Goods
A. T. BALL, Inc.
Opp. City Hall Waltham

WATERTOWN

Easter Cards *Gifts for All Occasions*
Attractive New Line Handkerchiefs
We carry The Christian Science Monitor
FRED R. MOONEY
40 Mt. Auburn Street Mid. 5153

WELLESLEY HILLS

Wellesley Farms Dairy
We invite your inspection of our Dairy at Glen Road, Wellesley Farms.
Deliveries in the WELLESLEYS, NEWTONS, also WESTON, WALTHAM, WATERTOWN and BELMONT
TEL. WEL. 1456-J
Perfected, Protected Quality

WINTHROP

BELCHERS FLOWERS

Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery
64 Woodside Ave.
Ocean 3448

WOODSIDE HARDWARE
38 WOODSIDE AVE. Ocean 2141
Spring Special
Ground Bone ..... $2.25 per 100
MARCUS MEN'S SHOP
28 WOODSIDE AVE. Ocean 0603
Headquarters for Arrow Shirts and fine quality Easter Apparel.

W. H. Ruttle
FLORISTS
EASTER FLOWERS
LILIES—ROSES
TULIPS
HYACINTHS
9 Bartlett Road Ocean 0030

B. N. SAMUELS, INC.
PHARMACISTS
Kemp's Salted Nuts

Homemade Ice Cream
Ocean 0880 46 Woodside Ave. Ocean 3849

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

WINTHROP (Continued)

IDEAL MARKET
197 Winthrop St. Ocean 0241
A fine selection of sugar-cured Hams, Spring Lambs, Poultry and Turkeys for Easter.
Hams ..... lb. 29c
Turkeys ..... lb. 35c
Easter Lilies and Potted Flowers

WORCESTER

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

ALDRICH HAT SHOPPE
60 Franklin St. Bancroft Trust Bldg.
All Styles of HATS
Newest Trimmings
Cleaning—Reblocking
Call for Mrs. Aldrich
Dial 5-8241

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER, W. 2 Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room from 45/- Resident proprietors

COAL

H. G. DOWNEY—Coal, coke and wood merchant; all types of fuel for domestic boilers. 1 and 2 South Street, St. Leonards-on-Sea. Phone 1329.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

LADIES and domestics can have their needs supplied. Apply to "RELIABLE" AGENCY, 288 Bearwood Rd., Smethwick, Birmingham

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

LADY ERSKINE warmly recommends nursery governess companion help offering services in return for passage U. S. A. Box W-252—BCM/CSM, London.

FLATS TO LET

MIDDX.—Furnished 5-room flat, self-contained, lovely river views; sun roof; 10 minutes' service London; station 2 minutes. 5 guineas weekly. MELVIN, HAMPTON WICK.

HOUSES FOR SALE

IPSWICH (4½ miles)—Modern architect-built Tudor-style house, all electric, hall with gentlemen's cloak room, 2 reception, 3 bed, 1 bath, 1 dressing room, model kitchen with ideal boiler central heating, 1 acre garden and orchard; greenhouse, fish pond, double garage, beautiful open country views; excellent bus service; near to Ipswich and Christian Science church; freehold £1250; vacant possession. Phone MORGAN HINTLESHAM 41

HOUSES TO LET

COTSWOLDS—On famous golf course; to let furnished, from end May, modern 7-roomed house, south aspect, small garden, 6 acres land, central heating, electric light, water softener, garage, loggia, daily help available. Box W-157—BCM/CSM, London.

PINNER—Let or sold, semi-detached house, 2 bedrooms, near station and Christian Science church, 61 Raglan Court, Wembley Park, Middlesex. Phone Wembley 1686.

SEVEN miles from Banbury, furnished cottage, 3 bedrooms, 2 reception rooms, bathroom, kitchen, modernised; also small unfurnished cottage. Apply owner: MRS. AIKMAN, Charlton, Banbury

INSURANCE

ANNUITIES — Largest guaranteed income. Pensions Policies; helpful information and lowest rates from DUDLEY STOW 38 Rowlands Road, Worthing

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BLATCHINGTON, SEAFORD — Comfortable home for a few paying guests, pleasant situation adjacent to golf links, commanding delightful views of sea and downs; constant hot and cold water and gas fires in bedrooms; personal attention to special requirements; garage. Apply "Broadyers," Blatchington. Tel. Sea. 120.

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences, glorious views, central, peaceful, from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing

SUSSEX—Guests received, Tudor cottage, every comfort, ideal surroundings for study, rest or holiday. London 50 miles. Box M-18—BCM/CSM, London.

POST VACANT

BICKLEY, KENT — House parlourmaid 4 in family; comfortable home. Box W-343—BCM/CSM, London.

GLOS.—Married couple (cook-general and house-parlourman) required for country residence; salary according to qualifications and experience. Apply MRS. TIMPSON, Maidenhill House, Stonehouse.

POST WANTED

NURSE requires post to take baby from month or toddlers, long experience with children; excellent references. L. E. CHAMBERLAIN, 12 North Pathway, Harborne, Birmingham 17.

ROOMS TO LET

CAMBRIDGE—Accommodation for visitors. Detached house furnished on modern lines. Convenient town and station. 3 Salisbury Villas. Telephone 2396.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SCHOOLMASTER—Tutor, requires work at Easter onwards when present three years' job ends. DAVID F. THOMPSON, Hopewell House, Rotherhampton, Bridport, Dorset.

TOWN & COUNTRY PROPERTY

LIVERPOOL—To be let or sold, Mersey Ave., Aigburth, one story house; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms, usual offices, garage. Apply JOSEPH BELL, South John Street.

England

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

CAMBRIDGE

Robert Sayle & Co Ltd CAMBRIDGE
THE LEADING DRAPERS FURNISHERS and SILK MERCERS
Agents for Jaeger, Wolsey, Pesco, Gossard, Chilprufe, etc.

ANY MAKE OF CAR, MOTOR CYCLE OR CYCLE
Supplied by
ALLIN'S
10, 11, Bridge Street Phone 1431

DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH

COME TO
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic
Bedford Street 'Phone 2303 Plymouth

TORQUAY

Edward Henry Sermon
High Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

For **PRINTING**
of every description
TORQUAY TIMES and DIRECTORY
HIGHER FLEET STREET Tel. 2830

PICKARDS
present STYLES *and Patterns for* SPRING,
Tailors and Outfitters
24 Union Street Tel. 3638

ALLAMS & SONS
FOR
CHINA and CUT CRYSTAL
Torwood St., Torquay Tel. 2374
5 Victoria St., Paignton Tel. 57103

HAIRDRESSING
For Ladies and Gentlemen
MAISON STEPHENS ET CIE LTD.
66 Union St., Torquay 'Phone 2609
77 Fore St., Brixham 'Phone 99

BESSELL
of Torquay
41 Fleet Street 'Phone 4218
UNDERWEAR
KNITWEAR
FABRICS

DORSET

POOLE and District

Bonnett's Stores
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
HARDWARE
POULTRY, GAME and FISH
Commercial Road, Parkstone Tel. 173
Sandbanks Tel. Canford Cliffs 367

WEYMOUTH and District

A. JONES & SONS, LTD.
COMFORT SHOE SPECIALISTS
104B ST. MARYS ST., WEYMOUTH
also at 25 South Street, Dorchester

GENGE & Co Ltd
DRAPERS, TAILORS, OUTFITTERS
CARPETS, FURNISHING FABRICS
Agents for Burberry, Jaeger, etc.
High West Street, Dorchester

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL

The Sir HERBERT BARKER Shoe
AS DESIGNED AND WORN BY Sir HERBERT BARKER
BOOKLET ON REQUEST
MASSINGHAM 63 Queen's Road Bristol 8

MORGAN'S
CUT OUT FREE
Have You Tried This Service?
W. Morgan (Bristol) Ltd.
"MORGAN'S CORNER"
Zetland Road Junction

A. E. FINCH
Electrical Engineer and Contractor
Colston Yard (Top of Colston Street) Bristol 1. Tel. No. 22995
Residence, 15 Oakfield Road, Bristol 8. Tel. No. 34742
For General Electrical Work and Repairs of All Kinds

H. E. SAUNDERS
Grocer and Provision Merchant
17 Cotham Rd. South Tel. 21882
4 Russell Grove, Westbury Pk Tel 45478
Heinz Food Products

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS AND DRY CLEANERS
FASHIONS AND FABRICS *for* Early Summer
JOLLY & SON, Ltd.
BRISTOL

Churchill & Son Limited
66 PARK STREET BRISTOL
Pianos, Gramophones
Radio, Records, Music
Tuning and Repairs

MUNDY & CO.
68 QUEEN'S RD., BRISTOL

CHINA and GLASS *Specialists*
Tel.: 24960
For QUALITY COALS of every description, ring up
(BRISTOL) 67452
Kay's Coals for clean heat.
Anthracites, of all types.
Your orders promptly executed.
Smokeless Fuels and Coalite.
Kay's Coals, 26 South Croft, Henleaze and Back Lane, Stoke Lane, Westbury-on-Trym

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

BRISTOL (Continued)

PHONE 21200
"Mary" (M. G. BOND) *Millinery Specialist*
HATS, COATS, GOWNS, FURS, HOSIERY etc.
Everything Plainly Marked
Lowest Possible Prices
52 Redcliffe Hill, Bristol

COLLIS & CO.
75 CASTLE STREET, BRISTOL, 1.
Ladies' Department
COATS
COSTUMES
FROCKS
Phone 23971
Gentlemen's Department
SUITS TO MEASURE, READY TO WEAR
RAINCOATS

LET HILLS PRINT IT
Henry Hill Limited
John Street, Bristol, 1

Marsh's
CIVIL, SPORTING and LADIES' TAILORS
Every Garment made on these Premises.
86, 90, 92 Whiteladies Rd., Clifton

CHELTENHAM

Finest English Butter
Made Daily in Our Own Dairy
THE GLOUCESTERSHIRE DAIRY & CREAMERY LTD.
PROMENADE PHONE: DAIRY 3093
PITTVILLE STREET CREAMERY 2535
(Also Cirencester and Stroud)

THE DIAMOND SANITARY LAUNDRY
CHARLTON KINGS
High Class Launderers
Dyeing and Cleaning
LACE CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
SERVICE. ATTENTION. QUALITY
Tel. 2146

Dowling's *The Chocolate Specialists*
Also Famous for Assorted Sweets
116 Promenade Tel. 3849
"SOMETHING JUST DIFFERENT"
(Also 7 Northgate Street, Gloucester)

HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH

Harvey Nichols & Co.
LIMITED
(of Knightsbridge, London)
COMMERCIAL ROAD
BOURNEMOUTH
REMOVAL EXPERTS, DECORATORS
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISHERS
CARPET AND CURTAIN SPECIALISTS
CHINA—GLASS—IRONMONGERY, ETC.
BEAUTIFUL GIFTS
SILVER, JEWELLERY, LEATHER, GLASS
SPECIALITY RINGS and WATCHES
Reliable Repairs
MEADERS LTD
643-5-7 CHRISTCHURCH RD., BOSCOMBE
Also at 19 Southbourne Grove

AISH & CO
Yelverton Road, Bournemouth
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
for Lighting, Heating and Power
Advice and Estimates Free
Tel.: 3700

W. H. Smith & Son, Ltd.
THE SQUARE BOURNEMOUTH
for
BOOKS, NEWSPAPERS, STATIONERY AND GIFTS
(Agents for The Christian Science Monitor)
Morning Refreshment, Lunch or Tea in The Old English Tea Rooms
(Second Floor)
Shop With Confidence at
BealeSons LTD.
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRADFORD & SONS Ltd.
Westbourne and Winton
Also 3 Holdenhurst Road
For Best Quality
COAL
Anthracite, Coke, Fertilisers, Dogs' Food, etc.
PHONE B'MOUTH 461 WINTON 460

JUDD
97a, POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
5, HARDY ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal Anthracite Coke
Tel. Bournemouth 959 Parkstone 266

HERTFORDSHIRE

WATFORD

VOSS & MICHAEL LTD.

Producers of Fine Printing for over 60 years.
21-23 MARKET STREET WATFORD
Telephone 5314

KENT

BROMLEY

Ravensbourne 0042—0043
Dunn's OF BROMLEY
FURNISHERS
REMOVALS and STORAGE
Head Office and Showrooms
32-40 WIDMORE ROAD
Second Hand Furniture Galleries
20 MARKET SQUARE

BECKET BECKET BECKET *for* Household *and* Fancy Linens
37 WIDMORE RD. RAV. 2135

For DIAMOND *and* GEM JEWELLERY
P. H. EDE
DISTINCTIVE JEWELLERS
We specialize in Repairs
21 HIGH STREET, BROMLEY
Phone Ravensbourne 2768

RADIO and ELECTRICAL
Service Agents for PYE, HIS MASTER'S VOICE, McMICHAEL
Specialists in SHORT-WAVE for AMERICAN BROADCASTING
W. M. REYNOLDS & SON
33 Masons Hill, Bromley, Kent
Phone Ravensbourne 2803

ALEX. TOSLAND & SON
Decorating and Painting
Furnishing Specialists
BROMLEY, KENT
Telephone Ravensbourne 0216
For High-Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks

E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd
GOLD and SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley, Beckenham & Penge
Phone Ray 0502

SEVENOAKS

THE "JEWELLERS" OF THE DISTRICT
Established nearly a century
STEVENSON & CO.
3 London Road, Sevenoaks
REPAIRS? = EXPERTS
STOCK? = UNIQUE
Phone 944
Telephone Sevenoaks 830
URIDGE'S STORES
LONDON ROAD
SEVENOAKS
Quality—Value—Service

TONBRIDGE

FRANK EAST
Fifty years reputation for Value
Specialist in Distinctive Ready-to-Wear Garments, Smart Millinery and Ladies' Outfitting
RELIABLE HOUSE LINEN

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

MOTOR ENGINEERS
and COACHBUILDERS
R. A. C. Special All Repairs Certificate
SERVICE GARAGE
Accommodation for 200 cars Lock Ups
Open Day and Night
Rock Thorpe & Watson LTD
GROSVENOR ROAD TUNBRIDGE WELLS
Established 1822 Phone 1085

WALTER C. RAISWELL
KENT COUNTY STORES
Provisions, Household Requisites, Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers and also Carr's Biscuits and Carson's Chocolates.
21 and 22 Mt. Pleasant, Tunbridge Wells
Phone 662

Expert Shoe Fitters
JOHN E. ALLEN LTD.
31 Mount Pleasant and 23 High Street

GOWNS COATS HATS
Wonderful Selection *Town and Country Wear*
All sizes 40 to 50 hips
AMELIA 65 High Street Phone 1584
MAISON MADENBERG
Always First with the Newest Models
Day and Evening Gowns, Suits Coats, Millinery, etc.
43 HIGH STREET Phone 564

J. RAWSON & SONS Ltd.
Automobile Engineers
Authorised Sales and Service Depot for AUSTIN, MORRIS, RILEY, VAUXHALL
Phone 1460-1

LEICESTERSHIRE

LEICESTER

The Belgrave Laundry Co.
LIMITED
Telephone 61186
Depots:
115a Humberstone Rd. Tel. 59913
66 Narborough Rd. Tel. 60864
9 King St. Tel. 5758
1 Waterloo St. Tel. 60311
158 Cavendish Rd. Tel. Aylestone 299
134a Evington Rd. Tel. 24215
37 The Rushes, Loughborough
Launderers, Dyers, Cleaners

MIDDLESEX

SUDBURY

Your Hair?
Phone to
MAISON VERA
ARNOLD 4474
24a Watford Road
for a
PERMANENT WAVE
We do the Eugène

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

PINNER

THOMAS BROS.
for Drapery, Millinery and Outfitting, and Rational Underwear
CHILPRUFE UNDERWEAR
35 and 37 HIGH STREET
PINNER Phone 80

POTTERS BAR

Butcher Delicatessen
English and Scotch Meat
Sausages a Speciality
English Dairy Pork
F. W. READER
116 Darks Lane, Potters Bar
Phone Potters Bar 93

NORFOLK

NORWICH

KNITWEAR SUITS
Agents for BRAEMAR JAEGER *and* other Scotch Makers *for* SPRING WEAR
LIVOCK & SON London St. Norwich
Beauty Specialists *Registered Hairdressers*
Ann & Jane
10 Queen St., Norwich Tel. 1923

OXFORDSHIRE

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd OXFORD
OXFORD'S MODERN STORE

SOMERSET

BATH

JAMES PAYNE & SON
BOOTMAKERS
BROAD STREET, BATH
Famous House of Good and Reliable Footwear
Agents for "K," Lotus, Delta, Swan and Footgloves.

SURREY

CROYDON, PURLEY and DISTRICT

HOCKEY & BRIMACOMBE

The Addiscombe and Shirley Grocers
For the Nationally Advertised Products in This Paper

MERVYN
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
26 and 28 Brighton Rd.
CROYDON
(Opposite "Swan & Sugar Loaf" Hotel)

THE LINEN STORE
Croydon's Old Established Store for Household Linens and Handkerchiefs. Sports Wear and Lingerie
R. E. Evans
72 GEORGE ST., CROYDON Tel 0332

A. C. TAYLER
FAMILY GROCER *and* PROVISION MERCHANT
Agent for Harris' Wiltshire Bacon
108 George St., Croydon Phone 2234

OUR REPUTATION:— *"The Best Meat in Croydon"*
G. L. RAYMOND
42, Surrey Street, CROYDON, ENGLAND.

W. D. HAYWARD
46 George Street, Croydon
Tel. 1126 (2 lines)
HIGH CLASS STATIONERY and FANCY LEATHER GOODS

KINGSTON and SURBITON

HIDE & CO. LTD.
The Market Place
A Business Built on Quality and Service for
FURNITURE BEDDING
CABINETS LINENS
CARPETS AND RUGS CURTAINS
LINOLEUMS CHINA AND GLASS
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I WOULD much rather that posterity should inquire why no statues were erected to me than why they were.—CATO.

Daily Features

DIVINE love is a sacred flower, which in its early bud is happiness, and in its full bloom is heaven.—HERVEY.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Children's Corner

Percy and Edward Think of Housecleaning

"IN THE springtime,"
said Uncle Peter,

"All good spouses
Get to work
And clean their houses."

"What has that to do with Percy Pig?" asked Jennie.

"And Edward Elephant?" asked Jimmie.

"A great deal," said Uncle Peter. "As spring approached they remembered last spring and the spring before that and the housecleaning of Mrs. Pig and of Mrs. Elephant and how Percy had helped his mother clean house and Edward had helped his mother clean house.

"And now there was another spring coming and Percy would again have to help Mrs. Pig and Edward would once more have to help Mrs. Elephant."

"Didn't they want to help their mothers?" asked Jennie.

"It isn't much fun cleaning house," said Jimmie.

"It wasn't that Percy and Edward didn't want to help their mothers," said Uncle Peter. "They were always delighted to help their mothers, and they never argued about it or thought doing anything else was more fun. But you see Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant cleaned house at the same time."

"I don't see what difference that made," said Jennie.

"I do," said Jimmie. "Percy and Edward couldn't be together when Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant were housecleaning."

"You've got it," said Uncle Peter.

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

They Talked About It on Their Way to School

"As spring approached Percy and Edward often talked about it on their way to and from school and at other times.

"Every day brought housecleaning week nearer, and then Mrs. Pig would write a note to teacher asking her to excuse Percy that week to help her clean house, and Mrs. Elephant would write a similar note to Miss Peppermint to please excuse Edward—and there they would be, worlds apart and each helping his mother clean house."

But one day they each had a bright idea.

"'I have a bright idea about the housecleaning, Edward,' said Percy.

"'So have I, Percy,' said Edward. 'What is your bright idea?'

"'If we could persuade our mamas, Edward,' said Percy, 'to let us help each other help clean house each would get the housecleaning done in half the time and it would only take a week altogether.'

"'That is my bright idea too, Percy,' said Edward. 'Do you think they would see it that way?'

"'They might, Edward,' said Percy.

"'We can but try, Percy,' said Edward.

"I expect that's just what they did," said Jennie.

"When Percy proposed it to Mrs. Pig and Edward proposed it to Mrs. Elephant," said Uncle Peter, "Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant were doubtful at first. And then they discussed it over the telephone.

"'It would certainly be a relief,' said Mrs. Pig to Mrs. Elephant, 'to get the housecleaning done in three days.'

"'I'm sure it would,' said Mrs. Elephant to Mrs. Pig, 'and we would only have to keep the dear children one week out of school as usual.'

"'You could housecleaning Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday,' said Mrs. Pig to Mrs. Elephant.

"'You could housecleaning Thursday, Friday, and Saturday,' said Mrs. Elephant to Mrs. Pig."

"How did it work?" asked Jimmie.

"I don't know," said Uncle Peter. "Mrs. Pig and Mrs. Elephant haven't yet done their spring housecleaning."

Seclusion

DEPART from the highway, and transplant thyself in some enclosed ground, for it is hard for a tree that stands by the wayside to keep its fruit until it be ripe.—*Chrysostom.*

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

IN HIS "Historical Grammar," M. Brachet, speaking of the endings *er, ier,* to French nouns, says that these are the most productive of all noun forms, because they give a constant form for expressing a man's trade.

Now, this form we find also in English and German for names of occupations. Thus in English we have such names as *Spicer, Carpenter, Jenner,* and *Palmer;* and in German, *Wächter, Hofmeister, Meyer,* and *Wannemacher.*

Now, this ending *er* or *ier,* which is common to English, French, and German nouns, is from the Latin *arius,* and this ending superseded the old Teutonic agential suffix, which consisted of a single vowel.

We have examples of the older and the newer type in two lines from Chaucer's Prologue:

"An Haberdasshere and a Carpenter,
A *Webbe,* a Dyere, and a Tapyeer."

Here, then, we have the ancient form *Webbe,* from the Anglo-Saxon *Webba,* which has given us the surnames *Webb* and *Webber;* and in this case, at least, the older form is as popular as the later one. Other examples of this ancient suffix in surnames are *Clapp* from *Clapa,* "the clapper"; *Hunt* from Middle English *hunt-e,* Anglo-Saxon *hunt-a,* and *Kemp.* From *Hunte* also we have the newer form in Hunter, as well as the feminine *Huntress.*

Daily Anecdote

The Unusual

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE ADE had finished his speech at a dinner party. As he sat down, a well-known lawyer arose, shoved his hands deep into his trousers pockets, and laughingly inquired of those present: "Doesn't it strike the company as a little unusual that a professional humorist should be funny?"

When the laugh had subsided Ade drawled out: "Doesn't it strike the company as a little unusual that a lawyer should have his hands in his own pockets?"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send in this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Matching Guests

WHEN choosing partners for a game, for a march, or for supper, much amusement is afforded guests if they are given something to be matched. Pictures, comics, advertisements or photographs of well-known people appearing in the news may be cut into two zigzag pieces, half being put into one box for the men and the other half into another box for women, so that guests may draw their pieces.

On special occasions, symbols of the day (hearts for St. Valentine's, hatchets for Washington's Birthday, or bells for New Year's Day) are appropriate. Matching that requires more thinking may be carried out by writing the names of famous lovers (Romeo and Juliet, Petrarch and Laura, Antony and Cleopatra, etc.) upon slips of paper to be drawn and matched in the same way. States and their capitals, nursery rhymes, proverbs or verses of the Bible may also be utilized.—H. H. H., Chicago.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Hints for solving these cryptograms will be given for a short time. It might be helpful to copy them.
2. Talent, Depart, Stream, Report.
3. Planet, Plane, Pane, Pan, An, A.
4. Chase, Haven, Avoid, Seize, Ended.
5. Al oft (Aloft).

Answering the Dinner Call

Monitor Camera Club, From Mrs. Edwin Percival, Santa Barbara, Calif.

Feeding Wild Birds at a Bird Refuge in Santa Barbara, Calif.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Block Supplies

WHEN a boy heard a hardware merchant say he had ordered 100 sets of tools for sale to small boys, the youthful aspirant to earning asked if the merchant would be interested in buying various sized blocks to be used by youngsters who bought the tools.

This seemed to be a good accompanying sales idea; and today the boy makes up wooden block sets to go with the tool sets—and makes a neat profit. The parents are glad to get wood for the children to hammer and chisel into simple articles with their new tools.—M. C. R., Boone, Iowa.

Brevities

Washington Star: Magicians are giving especial study to Hindu tricks that turn a vacancy into flowers and animals. The occult lore of the Orient may be worth investigating when posterity begins to inquire where the taxes are coming from.

Detroit News: Overlooked among the great film performances of '35 was that of the tailor who brought the officers of the "Bounty" through a dozen storms at sea with their pants pressed.

Milwaukee Journal: A bitter headline writer in the West asks why these fellows have to throw things across the Rappahannock, instead of the Po or the Dee.

Punch: "Owing to the popularity of other forms of entertainment," says a manufacturer, "the piano is fighting for its very existence." With its back to the wall?

Atlanta Constitution: It develops that the oldest war on which our Government is still giving pensions is that of 1812. Hurrah! The Revolution is paid for.

Paducah (Ky.) Sun-Democrat: There are few sadder spectacles than a low brow on a high horse.

In Lighter Vein

Found

An elderly man with flowing locks and a somewhat patriarchal beard once lived a secluded life near a noted college, and it was his habit to take morning walks through a semiwooded tract near by.

On one of his leisurely morning strolls he was met by three of the young students, who conceived the idea of being facetious at the man's expense. They followed one another, a few steps apart, and the first one meeting him said, with assumed dignity and deference, "Good morning, Father Abraham"; the second one, "Good morning, Father Isaac"; the third one, "Good morning, Father Jacob."

Thereupon the gentleman assumed a very patriarchal air and replied: "Kind sirs, I am not Father Abraham, nor am I Father Isaac or Father Jacob, but I am Saul, the son of Kish, who went out to seek his father's asses; and lo—I have found them."—*Bee-Hive.*

The Oversight

Defendant: "Justice! I demand justice!"

Judge: "Silence! Don't forget you are in a court of law."

Safe

A passenger came struggling into the train at Snow Hill with two very large bags. After a lot of trouble he managed to heave them on to the luggage rack, while the other passengers edged away expecting them to come crashing down at any minute.

"Er—I say!" cried the fellow in the corner seat, as he eyed the bags nervously, "do you think they are safe up there?"

"Oh, yes," replied the owner cheerfully; "they are both locked."—*Montreal Star.*

A Flat Iron

Teacher: "Johnny, who was Anne Boleyn?"

Johnny: "Anne Boleyn was a flat iron."

Teacher: "What on earth do you mean?"

Johnny: "Well, it says here in the history book: 'Henry, having disposed of Catherine, pressed his suit with Anne Boleyn.'"

Too Exhausting

"You didn't take a vacation this year, did you?"

"No, I thought I needed a rest."

"The trouble with this place is there's no discipline." —Answers

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Boards

Question: In the case of a company having subsidiary companies, each being governed by a board, the board of the main company is known as a Board of Directors and the board of a subsidiary company as a Board of Trustees. The former has full power, the latter has not.

In church organizations, many call the board "Directors" even though the bylaws provide that the church body may overrule any action of the board. Is not "Trustees" the proper name for boards that do not have full power to act?

Answer: In the writer's opinion, neither "board of directors" nor "board of trustees" is the most appropriate name for a board in the case of an organization which meets frequently for discussion and action, and which delegates powers that are largely executive and are subject to review and revision by the parent body. Such a board is really little more than an executive committee—that is, a standing committee elected to execute or carry out the wishes of the organization.

The phrase "board of directors" implies a small group which really directs the affairs of an organization for considerable periods, such as between annual meetings, such as in the case of a stock corporation and which is frequently self-perpetuating, that is, its members are elected by the board itself. A board of trustees implies a board usually appointed by some outside authority to act as trustee in the holding of property (see dictionary for definition of "director," "trustee," and "executive"). However, it must always be borne in mind that sometimes state law specifies the name to be applied to a managing board, and the law may not always conform to the opinion expressed here.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

VI

1. Cryptogram

FOR the benefit of beginners, hints on the solving of this type of puzzle will be given from time to time. In each cryptogram, unless otherwise specified—and codes will be dealt with later—each letter of the message is represented throughout by another letter. That is, "A" might be represented by "Z"; "B" by "Q," or some other letter, but once used, it will be represented by that same letter throughout the message. The task, of course, is to discover the "code" letter for each letter in the sentence. Various clues will be given for a time:

ABCDE GFH EFIJBCK DALEL

MHNODFKHPQE RBII SL KBJLC

GFH P EAFHD DBQL. BD QBKAD

SL ALIOGTI DF MFON DALQ.

Of course the single letter "P" offers a broad clue. It represents either "A" "I" or "O." There are also several 2-letter words. Since every word contains at least one vowel, there is a clue. Note the two words "BD" and "DF." It might be thought that in these the letter "D" was the vowel, since it was used in a different position in both words. But let us pause a moment, and look at a few other words. Note the "DALQ" and the "DALEL." Both start with "D" and it seems rather unlikely that in such a case the "D" would represent a vowel. Our next guess is that it might be a "T" and that these two words started "THE—" How long will it take you to get the complete message?

2. Word Juggling

By juggling or transposing the letters in the words below, try forming another word from each:

LATENT	PARTED
MASTER	PORTER

3. A Reducing Exercise

By crossing out one letter at a time, try reducing the word below so as to leave each time a complete word, all the letters of which are in their correct order. For example, we might drop the letter "S" and leave "PLANET."

PLANETS

4. Word Square

Words are to be filled in below which read the same across as down. Definitions: 1, Pursuit. 2, Harbor. 3, Shun. 4, To take possession. 5, Completed.

5. Rebus

Rebuses will be published from time to time. As clues, study the position and arrangement of the letters. In the following a 5-letter word is represented. The repetition of AL, together with the verse below, should aid you in solving this without referring to the answer elsewhere on this page.

AL AL AL AL AL AL AL

Now this one is simple
And easy to cop;
So who is the first one
To come out "on top"?

(Answers will be found elsewhere.)

Odds and Ends

Largest Building

The Hudson Terminal of the Pennsylvania Railroad in New York City covers more territory than any other building ever constructed at one time in the world. The Tuileries, Vatican, the Winter Palace in Russia, etc., are larger buildings, but they were for centuries under construction.

First Omnibuses

The first two omnibuses ever seen in England were introduced July 4, 1829. They were built to carry 22 persons, all inside, and each bus was drawn by three bay horses.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Sharing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NOT so many years ago, a woman with her young son and husband were obliged to eat, sleep, wash, iron, cook, and sew in one room. About the only thing they had left of their former possessions was an old car.

One bright spring morning the wife was obliged to go into the city on business. As she drove along, she saw a woman standing on the corner waiting for a street car. The thought came to her that even if her car was old it would be preferable to the crowded street car; so she turned back and asked the woman to drive with her into the city.

The stranger joyfully accepted; and as the two journeyed along, the guest remarked that she was going down town to see if she could find some summer dresses. She then spoke about how attractive the little gingham dress was which the driver was wearing. The latter replied that she had made it herself. After some conversation the guest asked her new friend if she would duplicate the dress for her.

When the dress was completed, the buyer was so delighted that she took it to a dress shop in the city, where several orders for more were forthcoming. Customers were so delighted with the dresses that the seamstress was kept very busy. Finally it came to her to go into business herself. Thus was a large business established; this woman now owns a beautiful home, and has been able to give employment to many helpers.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

Theudas

GAMALIEL'S speech in Acts, chapter 5, in which he pleads with the Sanhedrin for fairness and moderation in their examination of the apostles, is chiefly noteworthy for his famous statement that "if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to nought: but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it" (vs. 36); nevertheless, one of the incidents which he cites in proving his point is of interest. He refers to the case of one Theudas, who claimed to be of great importance and with 400 men at his back, started a rebellion—yet it "came to nought" (vs. 36, Revised Version; cf. vs. 38).

Of this Theudas we know little, unless we are justified in identifying him with the Theudas named by Josephus ("Antiquities" XX, v. 1) as one who persuaded "a great part of the people" to follow him to the east of Jordan, claiming that he was a prophet who could divide the river as Elisha had done of old (cf. II Kings 2:14). The historian gives us to understand that Theudas was an impostor, and was quickly slain by the Roman authorities.

For the Scrapbook

Civility

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men; and too much is better than to show too little.—*Bishop Horne.*

Uniqueness

Every great man is unique—the Scipionism of Scipio is precisely that part which he could not borrow.—*Emerson.*

Independence

There is often as much independence in not being led, as in not being driven.—*Tryon Edwards.*

Crossword Puzzle No. 228

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Witty saying
4. Spread hay
7. Cuckoo
8. Wrath
9. Want
11. Exists
12. Length-measure
14. By
16. Donated
18. Scotch cap
20. Transgression
21. Sooner than
22. Head-covering

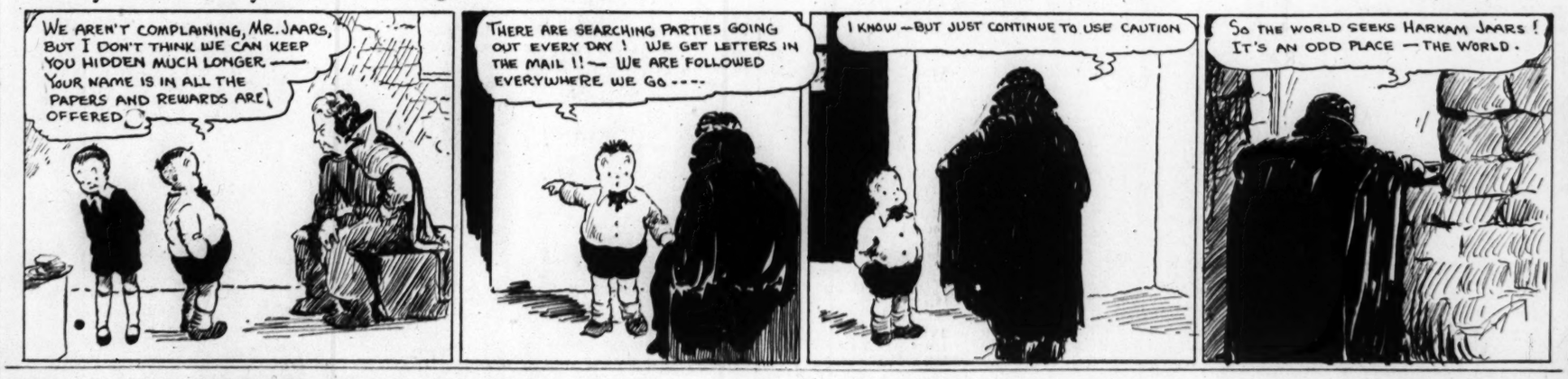
Down

1. Command
2. Unit
3. Row
4. Musical note
5. Silkworm
6. Decline
10. Canine
13. Elan
15. Dark oily liquid
17. Roman highway
19. Pronoun

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

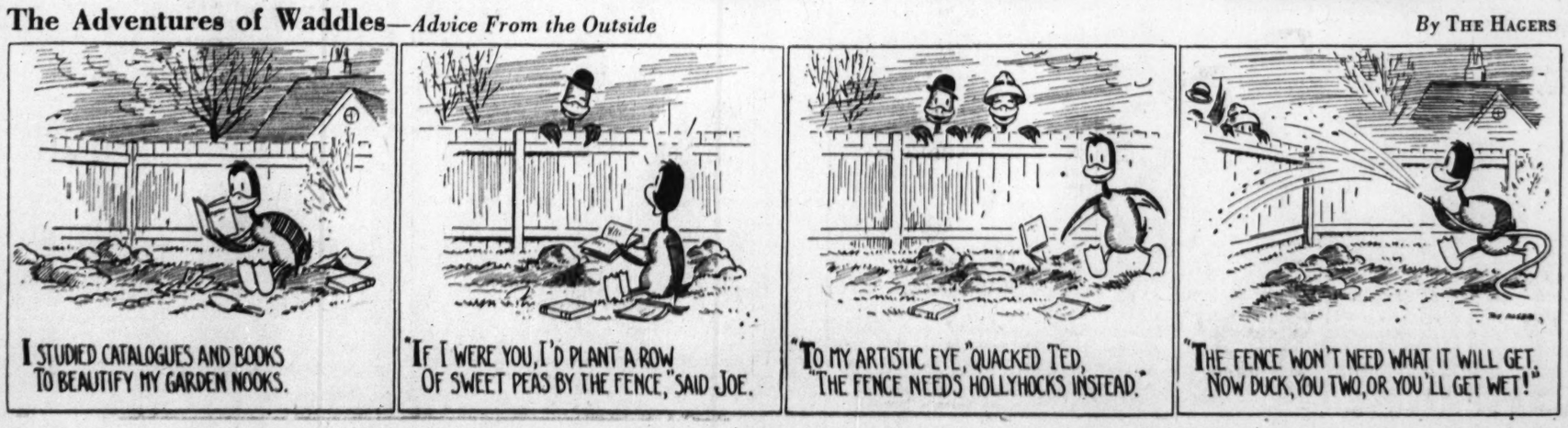
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Closing In on Harkam Jaars*

By LE PELLEY


WE AREN'T COMPLAINING, MR. JAARS, BUT I DON'T THINK WE CAN KEEP YOU HIDDEN MUCH LONGER — YOUR NAME IS IN ALL THE PAPERS AND REWARDS ARE OFFERED
THERE ARE SEARCHING PARTIES GOING OUT EVERY DAY! WE GET LETTERS IN THE MAIL!!— WE ARE FOLLOWED EVERYWHERE WE GO ----
I KNOW — BUT JUST CONTINUE TO USE CAUTION
SO THE WORLD SEEKS HARKAM JAARS! IT'S AN ODD PLACE — THE WORLD.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Advice From the Outside*

By THE HAGERS


I STUDIED CATALOGUES AND BOOKS TO BEAUTIFY MY GARDEN NOOKS.
"IF I WERE YOU, I'D PLANT A ROW OF SWEET PEAS BY THE FENCE," SAID JOE.
"TO MY ARTISTIC EYE," QUACKED TED, "THE FENCE NEEDS HOLLYHOCKS INSTEAD."
"THE FENCE WON'T NEED WHAT IT WILL GET. NOW DUCK, YOU TWO, OR YOU'LL GET WET!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1936 . *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* . PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Ships in Distress

I

NEWS of a ship in trouble—the great new Zeppelin, the von Hindenburg is reported battling winds and motor trouble off Gibraltar. At once humanity turns to help. France grants permission to take the short cut home over French territory. Airports from Bordeaux to Marseilles keep their lights on all night and watchers scan the skies. French ground crews stand by to render aid in case of a forced landing. Mentally the world stands by, watching sympathetically, wanting to help. For a ship is in distress. It is a question of human lives. The natural, the noble instincts of humanity respond.

II

Another ship in trouble—the great ship of European stability, the vessel that holds Europe's hopes of peace, is battling headwinds of hate and fear, distrust and greed. The motors of the peace machinery are sticking and stalling. Again it is a question of human lives, not of a hundred but of millions. But is humanity as alert to help? Can it turn from the quarreling and quibbling, the barricaded borders, the barrage of backbiting and join in a humanitarian effort? For surely there is another ship in distress. Will the natural, the noble instincts of humanity respond?

How Big an Army?

THE difference of opinion expressed by Secretary of War Dern and Admiral W. H. Standley at Army Day fetes in Chicago and Washington probably was superficial rather than fundamental. Admiral Standley, speaking at Washington, said: "In these troubled times it is a great satisfaction to realize that we have, under our lee, such a magnificent organization as the United States army." But Secretary Dern at Chicago said there is "ample justification for the belief that in the past and probably at the present time it is dangerously small."

Statistics appear to substantiate Admiral Standley's congratulatory remark, rather than Mr. Dern's complaint. In a most interesting article prepared for the Atlantic Monthly by Oswald Garrison Villard, figures are collected to show that the United States has now twice as many reserve officers as Germany had available to man the mighty military machine that swept over Belgium in 1914.

Proposals to enlarge the army should emanate from something more substantial than fear of "potential aggressors," to use a phrase from Mr. Dern's address. Hypothetical aggressors are always with us—on the War Department's blue prints of military tactics. And if the troubled state of Europe is considered as a reason for American preparedness, it should be asked what policies the United States Government intends to pursue in the event of another European conflict.

The American people do not wish to take part in another World War. Indeed, their reluctance to join in League of Nations peace efforts arises largely from fear that such activity might embroil them in war. Their efforts to enact neutrality laws which would prevent American profit-seekers from trading on other peoples' wars arose from this same determination to keep out of war. Perhaps the failure to achieve real victory against the interests of war trade explains the official apprehension over the size of the United States' present army. For it was war trade which exposed American honor to those affronts that more than anything else drew the United States into the last war.

Such archaic policies as were followed in the war years would of course necessitate even a larger army than the one Mr. Villard describes. If "freedom of the seas" were to be maintained in behalf of those who wish to use that freedom to make fortunes out of other peoples' misery and destruction, it is quite probable a big army would sooner or later be needed to supplement an already big navy. In that case, there might be no measuring stick long enough to gauge the country's military needs. But if truly national interests are to be defended, these can better be protected by wise and humane policies than by merely increasing the numbers of soldiers in training to die for mistaken aims.

Courtesy Across the Counter

FROM Denver, Colo., comes report that the retail merchants of that city, in co-operation with the University of Denver School of Commerce, conduct an institute where etiquette, good manners, personal charm and correct conversational English are inculcated in employees. Admirable qualities for salespersons—as also for those who go down to the stores to shop.

It is not difficult to imagine that this cultivation of the art of thoughtful, pleasant contact is joined by the Denver employers with a corresponding interest in their employees' welfare. In too many cities, unhappily, store wages are notoriously below subsistence level. Abuses such as sending employees home on rainy or stormy mornings are too common, to the loss of the day's pay being added car fare which their meager wages can ill afford. "Good manners" and courteous attention are most apt to be encountered in those stores noted for fair pay and humane consideration of workers.

League or Alliance?

NATIONS dependent upon collective security for their safety should take particular notice of the perils the collective system faces today. The lesser of these is attack from without. The greater danger lies in the reluctance of those within to rely on collective security, to abide by its rules and apply its methods.

While Italy has been allowed to invade a defenseless people's territory without incurring the full penalties which League of Nations law provides, Germany has been measuring the strength of that system and evidently deciding that it is not so formidable as to prevent a large nation's taking the law into its own hands. In pressing for stiffer sanctions against Italian aggression in Africa, Great Britain actually is pressing for a strengthening of the League — a reinforcement which should be more than important to France in her present apprehension about Germany.

However, the French Foreign Minister, Pierre Etienne Flandin, seems quite as determined as his predecessor, Pierre Laval, to prevent further checks from being applied to Premier Mussolini's adventure in treaty-breaking. Indeed, French efforts appear still to aim at the lifting even of such restraints as the League already has imposed. Through this policy the French hope to retain Italy's support against Germany.

But it is a poorly thought-out policy that would sacrifice the support of a strengthened League of Nations for what amounts to not much more than alliance with a single country already financially and economically weakened by a military adventure, and itself isolated from the good opinion of the world. While security in peace and through peaceful methods remains the aim of the French people, French statesmen can ill afford to neglect any opportunity to make the League stronger. The inseparability of French security from collective security has long been obvious to at least a section of French leadership. The inseparability of any League member's security from the security of the League itself is the obvious fact on which British efforts to make League law effective are now going forward.

A B C's of Americanism

PATRIOTISM is thicker than politics. If it were otherwise, one could easily account on a partisan basis for the 133-to-88 vote whereby the Massachusetts House of Representatives made the Teachers' Oath Act safe for its idea of democracy.

It is natural to wonder where the conflict begins in the thinking of those who consider the compulsory oath of allegiance a practical safeguard to 100 per cent Americanism, and of those who oppose it as un-American. At any rate, one must dig deeper than partisan feelings to find a reason for the bitter two-sidedness on an issue that never should have been an issue at all. The reason is rooted in the political philosophy behind each individual response. At first glance there may seem to be nothing very revealing in the alphabetical impartiality of the roll:

For repeal	Against repeal
A	A
Achin	Ashe
Akeroyd	Aspell
B	B
Babcock	Bacigalupo
Baker	Barry
Baldwin	Blake
Barnet	Boland
Barrows	Brady
Bates	
Baylies	
Bell	
Bigelow	
Bourgeois	
Bowker	
Briggs	
Brigham	
Brimblecom	
C	C
Cande	Carroll
Carney	Casey
Clampit	Centracchio
Clarkson	Cleary
Coffey	Coady
Comerford	Coakley
Comerford	Coakley
Crosby	Coddaire
Currier	Connelly
Curtis	Cooney
	Coughlin
	Coyne

And so on.

A historian writing with the scholarly perspective of a Bryce or an Adams, however, may one day see in the record of this struggle evidence of how far racial, religious and social influences have helped to mold the thinking of each individual; influences which the legislators themselves may not perceive.

In the course of the battle over the teachers' oath, superpatriots attached un-American motives to opponents of the act. Scanning the roll of the "ayes," there is nothing very sinister sounding about those names. They read like a muster of '76.

Patriotism is no respecter of pedigree. But names carried down from the builders of America still inspire wholesome respect. People who bear those names are rarely unmindful of their solid heritage. True Americanism runs deep. It cannot be circumscribed by birth nor creed. Neither can it be nurtured by decree. In the struggle over the compulsory oath law, fear and distrust have given force to methods that would shackle the human liberties for which the name America is a symbol.

Paris, by a Poet

Book News of the Day

IF THE charm that is Paris caught you when you were very young, Richard Le Gallienne's FROM A PARIS GARRET (New York: Ives Washburn. $2.50) will touch a spring releasing memories no other city may evoke. If your acquaintance with her remains still in the realm of future adventure, here is a guide who is first a poet.

Many years ago Mr. Le Gallienne wrote that delicate fantasy, "The Quest of the Golden Girl." Quite evidently he is still the incorrigible romanticist, ever on the quest for beauty. On the banks of the winding Seine he has discovered it, and shares it with the reader.

Mr. Le Gallienne discloses one secret most useful for English-speaking travelers in France—the absurdity of believing that the Anglo-Saxon can ever really understand the Gallic character. But one may love what one may not comprehend.

A fascinating fact about Frenchmen is that generalizations about them are so impossible. An excitable race? Is there any more perfect picture of undisturbable tranquillity than that posed by the anglers of Paris? Those imperturbable fishermen who look like bookkeepers on holiday. Did anyone ever see them catch anything? In the cataclysmic days of August, 1914, when husbands and brothers and sons were torn overnight from peaceful *foyers*, was there ever more quiet, brave restraint exhibited by a nation's women? Great-granddaughters of women who stood on the steps of the Church of St. Roch in the rue St. Honoré and flung refuse and curses at the "aristos" in tumbrils on their way to the guillotine.

The moment you descend from Mr. Le Gallienne's cozy "garret" and step into the street you translate into romance. Imagine living right opposite the house where Monsieur d'Artagnan, of the King's Musketeers, lodged when he first arrived in Paris. Did you know there was actually such a person? His name was Charles de Batz-Castelmore, Comte d'Artagnan. From the *Mémoires de M. d'Artagnan, Capitaine Lieutenant de la première compagnie des Mousquetaires du Roi*, Dumas gathered the names of the other musketeers as well, and most of their adventures.

It is on that note of adventure that this review concludes. For, although Mr. Le Gallienne discusses lightly and not too learnedly on art, digs deep into the history of his *seconde patrie*, gives you valuable tips on charming, but little-known, restaurants and cafés tucked away in side streets, describes the goatherd who daily drives his little flock of milch goats and stops the traffic on fashionable boulevards, he knows that living in Paris is in itself large adventure, the legacy of men and women who have lived "beautifully, terribly or amusingly" in the city on the Seine which is an epitome of all civilization since before the great Caesar was.

W. R. M.

Sowing on Fertile but Unprepared Ground

On a Scottish Island

A Wee Laddie in a Kilt

"I DINNA ken what to do. I canna thole to be fechting wi' folk, but I promised his mother he'd sup them."

This was on a Scottish island, and Annie had another boarder besides myself for the time being—a wee laddie in a kilt who came from a neighboring island, and was called Jamie, who would not eat his porridge.

The evening boat sailed out of the bay, with the gay notes of an accordion floating from the deck. Davy Gow, the wandering minstrel, was playing his usual farewell to the island. In a short while Annie's two young brothers, who had been seeing Davy off came running over the flat rocks to where we were sitting by the water's edge. Where was Jamie, Annie asked. They didn't know. Hadn't he come back?

"I'll hae to go for him," she said. "He canna be stravaiging abroad at this hour o' the night."

I went with her, thinking I could help.

The long northern twilight was still in the sky but it was getting late, the ten o'clock bell would soon be booming, and before it did Jamie would certainly have to be home. I inquired all along Fisherman's Row, and coming back a little later, met Annie half running down Bakehouse Lane. She had tried every likely place, and was now going home to see if he might be there by now.

We found the other boys asleep already, but still no sign of Jamie. Excitement was beginning to be felt in the tranquil bay—people asking one another for news. Willie MacKim came trundling along the shore road, the horse stopping of its own accord as Annie ran out.

"Give me a hurl to the Townhead, Willie," she said. "Jamie may be playing in some bairn's house. I'll send Andra 'crying' for him."

"But, Lass," remonstrated Willie, "the bell's aboot to ding!"

"Fine I ken it, but I'll get Andra started before it does."

The town crier, however, was not found right away, and the kirk bell reminding the island that it was time to go home had boomed to silence before there broke upon the still air, the incredible sound of Andra's "crying" that a "wee laddie in a kilt" had been lost! Never before had the bellman "cried" at such an hour, and what a stir it caused! Windows and doors opened, and people already retired dressed hastily and hurried out to hear the details. Searching parties soon were scouring the woods, the braes, the glens, and inching slowly around the rocky shore line. The island seemed strangely unlike itself during those hours —with voices, and swaying lanterns, and the solemn "wash-wash" of the tide. About two in the morning, the hollow sound of rowlocks was heard in the murky harbor — Peter Innis laboriously pulling his boat to land, as Gavin had predicted. "What's a' the to-do?" he demanded of the first person he met. "Folk rinnin' aboot wi' lichts and a'."

When he was told, he pushed his cap back on his head, and thought a moment. Then he said, slowly, concernedly: "I lifted a wee laddie in a kilt onto tonight's boat. He was a stranger and he was trying sae hard to get up on the plank that I speered if he was going on board. He said he was, so I thocht his mither maun be on already."

This information brought relief into our midst, for we knew that Captain MacNab would notice an unaccompanied child, and take care of him. The news spread, and soon everyone was going home for some hours' rest. The boat came back the following forenoon, and as it swung close to the pier, there sure enough on the deck, his kilt bright as a flag, was Jamie! "Yon's him," cried one voice after another among the crowd that had gathered. The captain brought him ashore, and told how, after Davy's music stopped, a "frichted wee lad," had been found. "We got on fine together," he added. "At first, this morning, he didna want his porridge, but—."

And here Jamie broke in excitedly: "But now ye can gar me all ye want, Annie. Captain says I'm to hold the wheel and help steer the boat on my way home if I sup them every day."

With a difficulty suddenly melted into thin air Annie looked gratefully at the captain. As she did so, his rugged features broadened into an understanding grin. And Annie grinned happily in return—there would be no need of a "fecht" now, and yet her promise to Jamie's mother would be fulfilled.

M. G. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

International Fortifications

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The views of international relations experts on a "New Locarno," as expressed in the Monitor recently, are extremely interesting, and there appears no good reason why the expressed desires for peace should not bear fruit.

The recent governing thought of the French, however, appears to be a fear that Germany might start a war of revenge by a sudden dash into France—this thought being expressed in the costly heavy border fortifications and the frantic insistence that German soldiers stay well back of the border.

The governing thought of the Germans, under Hitler's guidance, appears to be that of national pride hurt by curtailed sovereignty, and attempts to deprive the Germans of freedom of action in their own workshop—the Rhine and Ruhr valleys.

The result seems to be a stalemate.

Germany has now expressed its willingness to demilitarize a zone along the frontier if France will do likewise, but that would necessitate France building another chain of forts further back, to quiet its fears, and at enormous cost.

France insists on troops at the border adequate to prevent a German invasion, and the rest of Europe is vitally interested in maintaining peace.

An effective solution for all parties is to place an adequate number of troops of all arms in the present chain of forts along the border, under control of the League of Nations, organized and equipped for effective action, with no French or German troops within ten or fifty miles of the border. The costs should be defrayed by all nations concerned, in proportion to the land and industrial values protected.

Careful consideration of this plan should influence both France and Germany to accept it, and there are many reasons why England and other countries desiring to keep Europe at peace should contribute liberally to the maintenance of such a force until national fears have been entirely destroyed.

This would constitute a positive step toward permanent European peace and would be much cheaper in taxes and in national anxiety than past or present methods.

Wyandotte, Mich. PAUL A. B. SAHM

Clarke School

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I call your attention to a mistake in your column, "A Woman in the News"? In that article Clarke School is twice referred to as a school for the blind. As a matter of fact, Clarke is probably the best and most widely known school for the deaf in this country.

Under the able leadership of Miss Caroline Yale, the school fostered and established the oral method of teaching the deaf and has contributed immeasurably to the success of that method.

Such mistakes are rare in the Monitor, but the name of Clarke is dear to all in my profession. EDITH BURBANK

Brattleboro, Vt.

To Reduce Auto Accidents

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Each week we read of the mounting fatalities caused by automobiles. And simultaneously we read of new resolves by registrars of motor vehicles throughout the country to do something drastic to curb this increasing menace to mankind. Speed laws are getting stiffer; fines are bigger; but the weekly toll of lives by motorcars continues.

Strange as it may seem, records show that a large percentage of these motor fatalities take place on highways which have been especially designed to eliminate accidents. Because of under and overpasses; because of wider and one-way lanes, motorists have taken advantage of these safety improvements by stepping on the gas. On any of our turnpikes, or through-way highways, one can see cars zipping along at mile-a-minute clips. Ultimately the results of such a speed are shown in our fatalities figures each week.

The problem confronting state officials is, "What can we do to cope with such an acute situation?"

Perhaps here is an answer.

Recently I was driving along one of our new and modern highways. Traffic was heavy and automobiles were traveling at a speed of 40 to 45 miles an hour. Many of these cars were cutting out from behind another and passing, which, of course, increased their speed to 50 or 55 miles an hour.

Now the interesting point. As if their power had been automatically reduced to 30 to 35 miles an hour, these cars slowed down. They all swung into a single line, and proceeded in that orderly fashion. The change of pace was obvious. On the center grass strip was an officer, and, by coincidence, about a mile from the position of the first officer, standing in the center plot, was another officer. The highway being a long, straight piece of road, motorists were able to see these policemen. Immediately they slowed down, kept in single file, until both of these officers were passed. Then the game of dodging and speeding began.

Why, during the summer months, when highways are jammed, when cutting out of line and speeding really gets into full swing, couldn't state officials place inspectors at two to three-mile intervals on our major speedways? For instance, from Boston to Worcester, a distance of approximately 50 miles, it would only necessitate the services of 16 to 17 men. And motorists, knowing that these inspectors would be there, would not become reckless, cut out of line on hills, or use excessive speed, as they do when the motorcycle officer fades from view in their mirrors.

Placing of these men along strategic points would not necessarily have to be done during week days, but on Saturdays and Sundays, when thousands trek to the country. These men would aid considerably in bringing down the rate of accidents which occur on week ends. LEAVITT F. MORRIS

Dover, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Regimenting Gaiety

By Demaree Bess

Moscow

SOVIET RUSSIA'S rulers are firm believers in the devices of modern advertising, and can "put over" a slogan more quickly and effectually than any private advertiser could dream of doing. The Soviet process of introducing a nationwide catch-phrase is now familiar. Joseph Stalin includes it in one of his infrequent speeches. The immense propaganda machine immediately carries it to every part of the land.

Mr. Stalin's most recent slogan is also his most popular. In a speech to a conference of shock-workers, he declared: "Life has become better, comrades, life has become more joyous. And when life is joyous, work hums."

These words have since been repeated innumerable times in Soviet newspapers, magazines and books, and over radio broadcasting stations. They have been echoed and re-echoed, interpreted and reinterpreted by Communist speakers in every school, factory and office, on every collective farm. They have become a part of the common speech.

* * *

One naturally seeks to discover why Mr. Stalin and his associates have laid such emphasis upon these words at a time when they profess to believe that the dangers of war are greater than ever before, when they are creating the largest army in Europe and the largest civilian military reserve in the world. This slogan has accompanied the introduction of the Stakanoff movement, through which Soviet workers are being persuaded or compelled to redouble their efforts in order to strengthen the industrial machine which is so important in modern war.

If we reverse Mr. Stalin's words, we probably get closer to his real meaning: "Work hums if life becomes more joyous for workers." In other words, workers do not willingly increase their efforts unless their leisure hours become more joyous.

So the Kremlin has introduced organized gaiety. Festivals and care-free celebrations are occurring in every part of the country. Dance halls with jazz bands, operated by the Government, have appeared not only in cities but in agricultural villages. State trusts have multiplied the number of traveling circuses, bands of troubadours, vaudeville troupes. Theatrical and motion-picture trusts have been instructed to replace grim propaganda plays with comedies and light entertainment.

* * *

The most sober-minded Communists, with an air of bewilderment, are drawn into the campaign for universal gaiety. The government leaders, a very earnest set of men, are photographed almost daily with broad smiles on their faces, joking the visiting girl "shock-workers" from Central Asia or the Caucasus, slapping each other on the back.

The common people are delighted with these changes; this is one campaign into which they have entered whole-heartedly. For years they have submitted with patient resignation to burdens imposed by the dictatorship. They have endured short rations, overcrowding, have wasted hours every day standing in line to obtain their simple needs from badly organized state shops and to secure innumerable "documents" from bureaucratic state offices.

Always they have been assured that "better times are coming." Now Mr. Stalin himself assures them that the more joyous life is here, and organizes entertainment for their leisure to prove it.

This movement shows once more the Kremlin's shrewd understanding of its people. Believing that the danger of war is increasing, Soviet leaders must make sure of something more than half-hearted support for their regime. They can assure loyalty most quickly by giving the people a "more joyous life" than they have experienced for many years. So the campaign for organized gaiety is as definite a measure for defense as the enlarged Red Army.

Mirror of Opinion

Indian Reform

THE provincial part of it [the constitutional reform scheme which is about to be put into force in India] will probably come into effect early next year, and presumably the Congress, as well as other organizations, will combat it in various ways. The federal part is still very much in the air, and even its sponsors and partisans tell us that it will take another two or three years before it takes shape. Two or three years are a short period in the life of a nation, but they are long and full of possible happenings and vast changes in the present state of the world and of India. So it is quite possible that this federal structure may remain stillborn, and, if so, the rest of the India Act may soon follow it into oblivion. Very few will regret this. . . .

The Congress has stated that the only solution is by means of a Constituent Assembly, elected on adult suffrage, which will draw up the constitution for a free India. . . .

No solution that is drawn up by the British Parliament or any other outside authority and imposed on India can ever be agreed on or bring peace. If the Indian people are to decide democratically they can only do so through some form of Constituent Assembly. But such an assembly must be a real one, fully representing the masses and with power to decide and give effect to its decisions. A so-called All-Parties Conference or an assembly elected on a limited franchise will be useless. This will reflect the communal and other divisions of the upper classes and prevent issues affecting the masses from coming up.—*Jawaharlal Nehru, president of the Indian National Congress*, in the *India Bulletin*.